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Daily Worker

CENTRAL ORGAN COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A. (SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

AMERICA'S ONLY WORKING CLASS DAILY NEWSPAPER

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"SHOOT TO KILL," ORDER TO TROOPS IN DOCK STRIKE

Storm Troopers Moving To Revolt Against Fascism

Hitler Is Held Responsible For Thaelmann's Life

Economic Dictator Is Picked To Slash Workers' Pay

OVER 500 KILLED

Revulsion at Hitler Deeds Is Growing

NEW YORK.—As we go to press thousands of workers are streaming into Madison Square Garden to hear prominent Communist Party leaders speak on the German situation.

The complete speeches of Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, and of Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, are published in today's paper.

* * *

BERLIN, July 6.—Growing rebellion among rank and file of the storm troopers was reported today when the duped former followers of Hitler gathered at meetings in the Wedding districts of Berlin along with Communists. As the news, which has not been officially published, that the great mass of Storm Troops are to be disbanded is passed by word of mouth among the ranks, resentment flames up high.

It is now officially admitted among the fascist officials that the economic and financial situation in Germany is catastrophic. In a desperate effort to meet it, the fascist leaders have appointed the representative of the leading bankers, coal, iron and munition kings, Kurt Schmitt, as dictator of trade and industrial activities, handing over to him the most drastic powers to slash wages, lower living standards, and to increase the profits of the finance capitalists.

To enforce these powers, Kurt Schmitt is given authorization to arrest, terrorize and even to order the death of those who resist.

He has blanket authority "to promulgate orders for the advancement of trade and industry, as well as for the protection of industry against harm."

This is the program desired by the finance capitalists and rich landowners, and was the main reason for the bloody attack on those who still retained the illusions

(Continued on Page 2)

Inquiry Commission To Send Protest Cable to Hitler

PICKETS ARRESTED

Miners in Philadelphia Visit Nazi Consul

NEW YORK—The American Inquiry Commission is collecting all the signatures of its members to send a personal cable to Adolf Hitler in Germany holding Hitler personally responsible for the life and safety of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party, it was announced yesterday.

The Commission declared that in view of the present wave of executions such messages are vitally necessary to warn Hitler to keep his bloody axe away from the heroic proletarian leader.

* * *

2 More Arrested In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—A delegation of anthracite miners from Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties visited the German Consulate in Philadelphia today, demanding the freedom of Ernst Thaelmann. A similar delegation also arrived from Reading to protest. They picketed the German Consulate.

Pickets were arrested by police today and are being held for hearings.

* * *

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—Police arrested two workers picketing the German Consulate with placards demanding the release of Ernst Thaelmann late yesterday and are holding them on charges of inciting to riot, breach of the peace, and breach of conduct for hearing Saturday.

The arrests followed the setting of $300 bail for two more pickets arrested earlier in the day. This is the first time workers have been held after hearings. In similar cases the judge has always discharged them. The International Labor Defense is raising money for the bail.

The Cutters' Local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have adopted resolutions demanding the

(Continued on Page 8)

Call Troops Against Dutch Unemployed

2 Killed at Amsterdam as Police Attack

AMSTERDAM, Holland, July 6.—Police, who have been ordered to show no quarter to workers here, who for two days have barricaded themselves in protest against relief cuts, sent out a call for troops. Two workers have already been killed and scores wounded in the fighting, when the workers resisted the police.

The workers began their demonstration when two days ago they protested against the municipality cutting down the dole and threatening hunger for thousands of jobless and their families. The police viciously attacked the unemployed, and in their resistance the workers threw up barricades in the Hordaan workers' section. They continued their fight throughout the night and next day.

Barricades torn down by the police during the night were set up again the next morning.

Latest reports are that the fighting is extremely intense. Most of the windows in the district have been broken by rifle fire. Lights in the section were cut off last night and a bridge burned.

Police guards were posted at the gas works and other public utilities to prevent a strike of the workers in sympathy with the unemployed.

Troops and military police joined the municipal police in battling unemployed today as the third day of determined efforts of the Amsterdam workers to restore unemployment relief cuts got under way. One policeman and one worker are dead in the fighting so far.

The Communist Party addressed a telegram to the authorities stating that the sole cause of the disorders was the city's reductions in unemployment relief, and called for withdrawal of that measure.

The answer of the authorities was to issue orders for severe repression to be exercised against the Communists.

In the Jordan district pavements had magically disappeared having served as barricades and ammunition for the militant workers Wednesday night, last night, and today.

Negro Church Gives $10 To Aid Herndon, 9 Scottsboro Boys

Funds Needed at Once To Save Herndon from Chain Gang

NEW YORK.—"With deep appreciation for the good work you are doing for the cause of human justice, you'll find a check for the small sum of ten dollars ($10.00)."

The above is from a letter received yesterday by the International Labor Defense from the small Negro congregation (less than 100) of the Second Baptist Church, Coatesville, Pa. The letter is signed by S. Quash, pastor; and E. R. Robinson, church clerk, and contains an additional $1.32 for copies of a Scotsboro pamphlet.

The I. L. D. must raise $15,000 immediately in cash and Liberty Bonds, which will be returned, to provide bail for heroic Angelo Herndon, who is seriously sick in Fulton Towers jail, Atlanta, Ga. Unless this bail is provided within the next week, Herndon will be sent to the chain gang, despite the fact that appeal against the infamous verdict, 18 to 20 years on the chain gang, is pending.

At least another $15,000 must be raised immediately in the fight to save the Scottsboro boys, two of whom already are slated for execution on August 31 under the recent decision of the Alabama Supreme Court upholding the Decatur lynch verdicts against Haywood Patterson and Clarence Norris.

Rush funds immediately to the International Labor Defense, Room 430, 80 East 11th St. Out of town organizations and individuals are urged to wire their contributions.

The "Servants of the people" serves the people again—with bullets and tear gas. Scene shows San Frisco longshoremen getting served double portions of bullets and vomit gas from the police.

Farm Strikers Beat Back Bullet, Tear Gas Attack Of New Jersey Troopers

Seize Henderson, Dahl In Reign of Terror Against Strikers

BRIDGETON, N. J., July 6.—The shooting of one striker, the use of tear gas, the slugging of pickets, the arrest of Donald Henderson and Vivian Dahl, union organizers, and the organization of a Ku Kux Klan terrorist committee of "vigilantes" marked the tenth day of the agricultural workers' strike here at the Seabrook Farms.

The Strike Committee and the Agricultural Workers' Union issued a special call today for telegrams of protest to be sent to Justice O. Leslie Downs, Cumberland County Jail, Bridgeton, New Jersey, demanding the release of Donald Henderson and Vivian Dahl, jailed organizers.

As Seabrook and his hired thugs this morning to rush a handful of scabs on to the farm, there was an assault on the strikers picketing the farms. The workers defended themselves after he had shot one of the pickets in the leg. Saunders was taken to the hospital. Few scabs got through.

The union organizer, Anthony Berra, escaped Saunders by leaping from a second story window and taking to the woods.

All highways are guarded by deputies and troopers searching for organizers and "outside agitators."

Following a campaign of vicious "red-baiting" in the local press, Seabrook, the wealthy owner of the farms, organized a reign of terror which began two days ago with the sudden seizure of Henderson who is now held in jail with bail set at $3,500 on charge of "conspiracy to riot."

Warrants have been issued for all the strike leaders of the Agricultural Workers' Union (TUUL), and a hunt is now in progress for Elinor Henderson, one of the strike leaders, who is scheduled to appear for a hearing today on "riot" charges. The ILD attorney, Isserman of Newark, is defending them.

Organized KKK.

Seabrook has called the KKK in to assist him to break the strike. Despite his efforts, however, many

(Continued on Page 5)

'Frisco Pickets Guard Spot Where Comrades Were Killed by Cops

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—On the sidewalk at the corner of Mission and Stuart Streets where the two strike pickets were killed by police gunfire yesterday a twelve foot square has been chalked off and pickets ask passersby not to walk through it.

In the center of the square are marked the words:

"Police murders here."

Hillsboro 11 Held In Jail Through Exorbitant Bail

Bail of $160,000 Reduced to $110,000, Still Out of Reach

HILLSBORO, Ill., July 6.—Judge Jett yesterday refused to admit the eleven leaders of Montgomery County Jail to reasonable bond. In the face of tremendous mass pressure from workers' organizations he slightly lowered the bail, but left it at the exorbitant figure of $110,000 in property for the group.

In spite of an able legal battle put up by International Labor Defense Attorneys Roth and Baker, the Judge refused to lower bail beyond five thousand cash or ten thousand property each.

The lawyers showed the viciousness of this amount, pointing out that all but two of the prisoners are residents of the county and of these two are members of the City Council of Taylor Springs. Judge Jett exposed himself, in spite of demagogic appearance of fairness, as a direct tool of the reactionary forces of the county by passing over this information.

Answer Terror With General Strike, Marine Workers Urge; Call Demonstration In New York

Call All Workers To Halt Unloading of Scab Cargo in N. Y.

SHIP IN MONDAY

Demonstrate at Pier 61 Monday Noon

NEW YORK.—The Marine Workers Industrial Union issued a call yesterday to all workers in New York to come out in mass demonstration on Monday noon at Pier 61, 21st and West Sts., where the S.S. Virginia, one of the few ships to get away from the West Coast docks during the course of the great maritime strike, will dock.

The call issued by the union said:

"A reign of terror and murder is raging on the West Coast ports of the United States. The state of California is trying to drown in blood the militant eight weeks' strike of the marine workers who are fighting for better wages and working conditions and union recognition.

"The Governor of California has called out the National Guard. They are now patrolling the waterfront with machine guns, poison gas and bayonets ready to murder more strikers.

"The marine workers of the port of New York have been called upon by the Marine Workers Industrial Union to support the West Coast men by striking all ships and docks —by taking general strike action.

"All workers are called upon to show their solidarity with the heroic men from the ships and docks of the Pacific Coast.

"Protest against the bloody murder program of the shipowners and the government!

"This can be done on Monday.

"The S.S. Virginia, one of the few ships to get away from the West Coast piers, is docking at Pier 61, Monday, July 9. The ship is loaded with scab cargo, stained with the blood of strikers.

"All workers are called to demonstrate on Monday noon at Pier 61, 21st and West Sts., when the ship docks.

"All out for action Monday noon. Stop the unloading of the scab cargo!

"For a general strike in the marine industry!"

1,000 Textile Strikers on Line in Cincinnati

SCRANTON, Pa., —July 6.—State police, hurling tear gas bombs, broke up a picket line of 200 at an independent mine near Jessup. At least 10 workers were felled by the gas and required medical attention. This strike is one of the first in this section after the sell-out engineered last year by the Maloney-Cappelini gang in the Anthracite miners' union.

To the Defense of the Pacific Coast Strikers!

AN EDITORIAL

NOW there is only one way to answer the government murders and brutality in the Pacific Coast marine strike.

The power of labor must answer these murderous assaults with the mighty weapon of GENERAL STRIKE!

On the Pacific Coast, in San Francisco and all other cities, every worker in every industry, must discuss with his fellow workers the immediate preparations for GENERAL STRIKE.

Not only on the Coast, but in every port and harbor there must not be a ship unloaded. The Coast strike of the marine workers must become an immediate NATION-WIDE MARINE STRIKE! It will be a crime if the Eastern and Gulf ports scab on their fellow marine workers.

On one side are the strikers fighting for bread, for decent conditions. On the other side are the employers backed by the armed forces of the government.

The marine strike affects every worker in the country. If the employers win, every capitalist exploiter, every element of fascist reaction and brutality will be strengthened and encouraged!

Workers of the Pacific Coast! Stop all factories, all work! Stop the railroads, and all food deliveries! Every worker to the defense of his brothers on the docks! Let these capitalist robbers and their hired rats feel the power of labor.

All over the country, in every union local and factory there must be immediate action to help the San Francisco strikers by resolutions of solidarity and funds.

There is absolutely nothing that can stop the workers if they make up their minds to strike together.

Smash the fascist terrorism on the Coast with a General Strike! Force the withdrawal of the armed forces! Prepare for general strike, for the complete tie-up of all industry and shipping!

Charge Lawson With Libel In Alabama Court

Based on Article in 'Daily Worker' on Mine Strike

NEW YORK, July 6. — John Howard Lawson was charged with libel today on the basis of an article he wrote in the "Daily Worker" on May 18 describing the trial of Birmingham strike leaders, by Judge Abernathy, when he was himself arrested in court.

He was released under a $300 bond. He will come up for trial in about eight weeks.

The arrest of Lawson, a nationally prominent author, is aimed at driving the Daily Worker from the South where it has played a prominent part in the strikes and the fight against Jim Crow oppression of the Negro people.

* * *

By JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 5.—By re-arresting me, Birmingham police seem to come out definitely for police censorship of the press

(Continued on Page 5)

Trade Unions Hit Terror on West Coast

Workers in East Mass To Back Striking Longshoremen

NEW YORK.—All unions of the Trade Union Unity Council—Marine, Metal, Food, Furniture, Needle, Painters, etc.—sent telegrams of protest to the Governor of California against the attempt of the shipowners, the Roosevelt Board and the state officials of California to break the maritime strike by the use of police gun-fire and troops.

The Taxi Drivers Union, Shoe and Leather Workers Union, International Labor Defense and numerous other unions and labor organizations sent similar protests.

A letter was received from the crew of the S. S. President Adams pledging support of the courageous strikers on the west coast.

* * *

Furniture Workers Hold Meet

To protest against the use of troops and police against the west coast maritime strikers and to demand that terror cease against strikers in the state of New Jersey, The Furniture Workers Industrial Union, International Labor Defense and Civil Liberties Union has called a joint meeting at Irving Plaza, Wednesday, July 11.

* * *

Philadelphia Workers Protest

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—A mass meeting protesting police brutality against striking seamen and longshoremen on the West Coast, has been called jointly by the Marine Workers Industrial Union, and the Communist Party for Tuesday, 8 a. m., at Christian and Swanson Sts., on the waterfront.

Tear Gas Thrown at Miners' Picket-line

CINCINNATI, O., July 6.—Police attacked a picket line of over 1,000 strikers and sympathizers at the Stearns and Foster Textile Mills at Lockland today. The strikers shouted slogans and hurled bricks in defense, breaking every window in the plant.

Leonard Greene, a vice-president of the AFofL and a representative of the United Textile Workers' Union is already attempting to split the ranks of the strikers and to weaken the picket lines with the statement that "not one in twenty-five of them (the pickets) are strikers," and that "the windows were broken by a bunch who have Communistic leanings."

2 Murdered, 4 More Reported Dead in Police Attack

STRIKE CONTINUES

Troops Arrested for Supporting Strike

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Two of the workers killed by the police in yesterday's attack upon the striking marine workers included George Coundourakis, a functionary of the Communist Party and member of the A. F. of L. Cooks and Waiters Union; Howard S. Perry, member of the International Seamen's Union. In addition, one worker was killed in Alemeda, and four more workers were reported dead, but as yet the reports have been unconfirmed. Additional hundreds have been wounded, many not listed officially dead.

As 1,700 National Guardsmen were mobilized for action, two members of the National Guard made speeches in the Armory, appealing to the National Guardsmen not to report for duty on the strike front. They and their supporters were immediately placed under arrest. Unrest is rife among the troopers who are reluctant to go into action against workers. In San Jose, groups of workers met National Guardsmen arriving from Gilroy and other farm sections and tried to pull them off trucks. O'Rourke, Communist candidate for supervisor of San Jose, and others were jailed for participation.

Machine guns are now on the roofs of the buildings facing the docks. Until 5 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, only four trucks were able, under police guard, to leave the docks to deliver to warehouses three blocks away. No deliveries were made to the rest of the city.

Twenty locals of the A. F. of L. in the San Francisco bay area have already voted for a general strike. The Oakland Building Trades Council voted a general strike on the condition that agreement is made by the Central Labor Council.

The Teamsters local met last night in a demonstration against the labor faker Casey who tried to prevent further action. The men forced through a special meeting for Sunday at which a general strike vote will be taken.

Large delegations of workers will attend the meeting of the Central Labor Council tonight to demand an immediate general strike.

In an attempt to offset the savage police terror against which the entire working class here is being aroused, stories are circulated that a floral shop owned by Mayor Rossi was wrecked by strikers. It is also for the same purpose said that strikes were responsible for the explosion in the DuBoce Municipal Railway Tunnel.

Anti-Communist agitation is being intensified with the press, the mayor, the governor, and Ryan making speeches against the Communist Party. A group of militant longshoremen today asked that this message be conveyed to the Atlantic

(Continued on Page 2)

General Strike in M'pl's Demanded

Olson Tries To Prevent Fight for Recognition

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 6.—Gov. Floyd B. Olson, Farmer Labor Party governor, again played the role of strikebreaker today, meeting with federal government mediators and A. F. of L. leaders in an effort to prevent the general strike demanded by the workers to enforce recognition of the truck drivers and affiliated trades. Olson called out the national guard in the last strike.

The demand for a general strike is strong because the employers refuse to deal with or recognize all workers connected with transportation of goods by trucks and have dealt only with the truck drivers. The employers declare that under the settlement of the recent truck drivers strike with the N. R. A Regional Labor Board, recognition of these allied crafts will not be given. The workers demand a general strike to enforce recognition.

"Unions and Fraternal Organizations—Support 'Daily' Circulation Drive!"

By EARL BROWDER

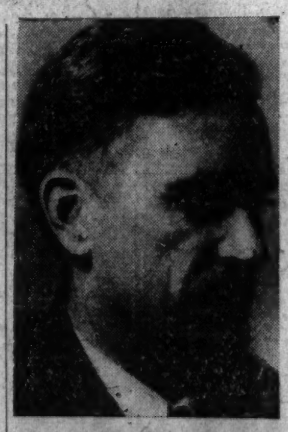
General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

COMRADES: In a large measure, the mobilization of American workers for revolutionary struggle can only go forward in proportion to the spread of the Daily Worker. Our "Daily" is the Communist Party's face in the United States. It must reach the mass of workers while the crisis is in its present stage. To delay this process, is to leave these workers in ignorance as to the objectives of our Party.

On every hand, the capitalist forces are sharpening their attack on the living standards of the American working class. In meeting this attack, the Communist Party must be able to speak daily to these workers in the language of the majority. As the Central Organ of the Communist Party, U. S. A., our Daily Worker is the Party's official voice—the educational and rallying influence that clarifies and emphasizes the importance of our struggles.

We are engaged in an intensive campaign to add 20,000 new readers for the Daily Worker in two months. This number can and must be secured as the first step in doubling the circulation of the Daily Worker by January 1, 1935.

To accomplish this immediate gain, however, the Party's entire apparatus must be organized. There is not a minute to lose. Party districts, sections, units and fractions are at work. The fraternal and language organizations must be drawn into this campaign.



EARL BROWDER
General Secretary, Communist Party, U. S. A.

Each organization, union and club should appoint a Daily Worker Campaign Committee and elect a Daily Worker agent or representative. Quotas should be set for organizations as a whole and then broken down to embrace each branch. These branches, in turn, should appoint a Daily Worker Campaign Committee and representative.

The fraternal organizations' campaign for new Daily Worker readers should concentrate on shop sales, sales at all meetings, etc., as well as include street sales, house to house canvassing and carrier routes.

The union press must perform its share of the work by giving publicity to this campaign and issuing appeals to its readers and supporting organizations.

American trade union workers! May we expect your revolutionary cooperation? Will the Daily Worker be spread among the mass of workers in the fraternal organizations as well as among the youth. Forward to Soviet America!

Downtown Councils Call Jobless to Pack Union Sq. Tonite at 8

Councils Holding Nightly Meetings at South Side of Union Sq.

NEW YORK. — The Downtown Unemployment Councils today appealed to all workers to pack the south side of Union Square tonight at 8 p. m. to prevent a repetition of the two savage police attacks upon the regular Saturday meetings of the past three weeks.

On Saturday, June 16, and again on June 30, cops with drawn guns broke up regular meetings of the Unemployment Councils. In each case, when confronted with a large mobilization of workers on the Monday after, the police did not dare attack.

In answer to the bloody police attacks, the Unemployment Councils together with other working class organizations, are holding nightly meetings on the Square.

Paul Block, organizer of the Relief Workers League, and Frieda Jackson, organizer of the Upper Harlem Unemployment Council, were slugged and jailed when cops attacked last Saturday. Already the frame-up machine is in motion to railroad these workers to long terms in prison. Police thugs have produced lengths of rubber hose from their own armories and are charging that Block and Jackson carried these as weapons.

Protest telegrams demanding that Mayor LaGuardia order his bluecoated thugs to keep their bloody hands off the employed and unemployed workers have not brought replies. Only a huge mobilization of workers on Union Square tonight will force the police to stop their brutal assaults on the unemployed assembled at Union Square. Mass at Union Square tonight at 8 p. m. Assemble nightly at the South Side of Union Square at the regular meetings of the Downtown Unemployment Councils.

* * *

Bronx Jobless Force Concessions from Home Relief Bureau

NEW YORK. — Fifty workers, under the leadership of the Bronx County Unemployment Council, smashed the ruling of the Home Relief Bureau at 151st St. and River Ave. limiting delegations to three workers, and the ruling that all workers' committees must present credentials of their organizations. A committee of five, elected by the workers, presented demands for relief to single workers, clothing to all unempoyed, and an end to discrimination against Negro and foreign-born workers.

One worker, who was seized by the police was released through the mass pressure of the assembled workers.

ILD Nat'nal Committee Meets Today, Tomorrow In Enlarged Sessions

NEW YORK.—A special enlarged meeting of the National Committee of the International Labor Defense, with representatives from all districts east and south of Chicago, will be held Saturday and Sunday, it was announced today by the International Labor Defense.

The meeting will discuss the national problem facing the I.L.D. in the present wave of terror against the struggles of workers all over the country, and especially the development of the campaign for the freedom of Angelo Herndon, the Scottsboro boys, and Ernst Thaelmann.

The meeting opens at 1 p.m. in the Workers' Center, 35 E. 12th St., second floor.

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Bologna Makers Strike In Sixth Week; Pledge To Fight to Victory

NEW YORK.—Oer 500 bologna makers who have been striking for over six weeks continued their strike yesterday and announced that they will strike "till hell freezes over" until their demands are won.

The strikers are members of Locals 422, 211 and 174 of the Amalgamated Bologna Makers Union.

Shops are striking in Newark, Brooklyn and Manhattan. The strikers are demanding increased wages and recognition of the union.

N.Y. Hatters Spurn Offer of Bosses To Settle the Strike

Call on W'kers' Groups for Aid as Strike Enters 6th Week

NEW YORK, July 6.—Rejecting almost unanimously the manufacturers' proffered increase of 20 cents a dozen, striking hatters of Local 8, United Hatters of North America, turned today to the working class of New York City for support in their determination to fight until their original demands are granted.

Today the strikers entered on their sixth week of struggle without financial or other relief and aware that only hunger can break their spirit, they called on their class brothers to lend a hand. A committee elected by a conference of labor organizations held on July 5 is working with the union's relief committee in raising funds.

The conference calls on all working class organizations and individuals speed whatever monies they can to United Hatters Local 8, 611 Broadway, immediately.

At the meeting called to consider the bosses' offer, officials of the union, although fearing to support the proposal openly sought every opportunity to remind the workers that "the employers are hard pressed for money and that insistence on the original demands would force New York manufacturers to send their orders to out of town job contractors.

Storm Troopers Move To Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

of original Nazi promises. The main questions confronting the new economic dictator is the steep decline in German exports; diminishing of the gold reserve to the vanishing point; oncoming monetary inflation, and famine.

All trade in Germany is slumping rapidly, and tens of thousands are being thrown out of work. The recent bloody executions are having the immediate effect of further cutting down German foreign markets, throwing new tens of thousands out of work, especially among the Storm Troopers; slashing import of raw material, which chokes production.

Unable to produce any evidence of "plots" against the top Nazi officials by the slain henchmen of Hitler, the fascist government is now declaring that Edward Heines, one of those shot down, plotted to assassinate Hitler. Not a single fact has yet been published of any plot, either with French support, or any other, which Hitler proclaimed was the reason for the bloody slaughter.

Foreign capitalist newspaper correspondents who have made a check-up on the number killed during the three or four days of slaughter, state that if all missing are included, more than 500 have been slaughtered. The known number executed are over 250, distributed as follows. Munich, 122; Breslau, 54; Dresden, 4; Berlin, over 180.

Fearing counter actions to the slaughters by rank and file Storm Troopers, who each day learn more of how they were duped and betrayed, Hitler has ordered the concentration of greater reliable military forces in Berlin and other industrial centers. A large number of Reichswehr have been moved to the vicinity of Berlin and more Schutzstaffeln (picked black-shirted troops) have been transported to Berlin.

YCL in N.Y. Mobilizes To Aid Longshoremen Strike on West Coast

NEW YORK.—All members of the Young Communist League not working today are urged to be present at the District Office (35 East 12th St., 5th Floor) for a specal mobilization at 10 a. m. today.

Y.C.L. members and all youth are called on to mobilize Monday, 12 noon, at Pier 61 North River, foot of West 21st Street, in connection with the West Coast Longshore strike.

N.Y. Painters Hit Zausner Voting Fraud

Local Unions Demand New Elections Be Held

NEW YORK, July 6.—Four local unions, 261, 906, 1011 and 442, of the Brotherhood of Painters were preparing to take action at their meetings tonight against the election frauds by which the corrupt Zausner machine managed to keep itself in power last week against the slate led by Louis Weinstock, militant rank and file candidate. All will demand new elections.

At a meeting on Thursday night called by the rank and file action committee of Local 261, attended by 300 members, resolutions were adopted condemning the President Peter Barron and Secretary Max Gaft for their fraudulent election practises. A number of forged ballots used by Zausner henchmen in Local 261 are now in the hands of rank and file leaders. The resolution adopted on Thursday night was to be presented last night to the official meeting of the local.

With the District Council offices at 246 W. 14th St., guarded by 10 policemen on the outside and 35 strong-arm men on the inside, the Board of Trustees proceeded, on Thursday night, to consolidate its brass-knuckled control of the organization. Inspecting the credentials of 10 newly elected delegates, the trustees refused to seat five without offering any reason. The five who were refused seats despite their election by large majorities were Harry Rothstein, Local 490; H. Serre, Local 848; Charles Lubkert, Local 499; Sam Rosenthal, Local 1011, and J. Laslow, Local 499.

The membership of all these locals threaten to recall all of their seated delegates in protest.

* * *

NEW YORK — Irving Redler, militant rank and file leader in the Queens District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters has been elected president of Local Union 121 from which he was expelled last year by the maneuvers of the corrupt local leadership. Redler, reinstated by rank and file pressure, has since redoubled his fight for rank and file control and for support of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill.

DAILY NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers wanted for an hour or two this morning in circulation department, 8th floor, Daily Worker. Ask for Benice.

(Classified)

ATTRACTIVE ROOM with French comrade. $3.50 a week. L. Thomas, 217 W. 68th St. Apt. 32. Every day from 8 to 2.

ROOM TO LET—For 1-2, reasonable. Fox, 2700 Bronx Park East. 8-21.

BEAUTIFUL sunny room 1-2, modern improvements. 58 E. Seventh St. Kaploff. Inquire all week.

TO RENT Furnished room. 243 E. 18th St. near Second Ave. Sollins.

FURNISHED ROOM—Conveniently located, modern elevator apartment. Reasonable 337 West 14th St., Apt. 51.

BEAUTIFUL 1-2 rooms furnished or unfurnished, cross ventilation, suitable couple or 1-2 men. Private, elevator. 145 Second Ave. Apt. 20, GRamercy 7-2088.

ROOM TO LET, all improvements. 237 E. 13th St. Apt. 5B.

SEAGATE—Room suitable one or two. Call ESplanade 2-4578.

WILL RENT room with or without meals to reliable individual who wants a home among trees, books and quiet. Thirty minutes Grand Central or subway. Box 7 c-o Daily Worker.

RUSSIAN LESSONS, individual, groups, very reasonable. SChuyler 4-0174.

ORGANIZATION wishes to share large airy quarters $1:50 per meeting. Greenwich Village. Call between 6 and 7 p. m. Watkin 9-0249.

WANTED truck for Camp Wo-Chi-Ca. Call AL 4-5707.

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GUTTERS OF NEW YORK *by del*

"The hands of the leaders of the New Deal are remarkably expressive."—N. Y. World-Telegram.
(To Be Continued)

"Shoot to Kill" Order in Dock Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

coast workers: "If Ryan stands in the way of the sympathy strikes on the Atlantic Coast, the rank and file should follow the example of San Francisco workers—kick Ryan out and call the strikes."

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Troops have arrived at the docks. Machine guns have been set up. The reign of terror has increased all along the waterfront.

Col. Mittelstaedt, in command of the troops, threatened soldiers with a general court-martial if they failed to shoot to kill.

But the workers of San Francisco have intimated that they are not going to take it lying down. The strike still continues. All signs point to the general strike.

The teamsters union is to vote on general strike Sunday.

Strike sentiment mounts among municipal employees.

Workers on the private street railways are considering a walkout in support of the maritime workers.

In all unions the question of the general strike is the order of the day.

Meanwhile the Roosevelt Board is attempting to get the men to arbitrate.

Strikers Refuse to Arbitrate

The strikers, who refused to arbitrate before the troops were called, refused to arbitrate under the guns of the National Guard.

Leaders of the San Francisco Labor Council were doing everything in their power to halt the general strike. Time and time again John O'Connell, secretary of the Council has stated his opposition to any strike movement in support of the marine workers.

There will be a meeting of the Council tonight and the question of the general strike will be brought up on the floor.

O'Connell intimated that he will attempt to sidetrack the movement.

"The air is full of general strike talk," O'Connell admitted, "and the matter undoubtedly will be brought up."

He then revealed how the Council would try to halt the general strike.

"Any action, however, will be for the individual unions to take," he said. "The Council by very definite rules of the American Federation of Labor cannot order anyone out."

It is clear that the Labor Council fakers will not support the general strike movement. But the individual unions under the pressure of the rank and file are ready for the action.

Militia patrolled all sections of the waterfront today.

Machine Guns Set Up

Machine guns were placed on top of pier 38. Another gun was placed in front of the Matson Navigation Company. Fifteen soldiers guarded every pier.

Three machine guns bristled from the second floor of the State Terminal Building commanding a large area of the water front. Another was set up at King Street and the Embarcadero.

Major General David P. Barrows, commander of the bloodthirsty expedition, set himself up in Oakland across the bay from the Frisco waterfront.

Sensing there is a movement afoot among the soldiers not to shoot their brother workmen, Colonel Mittelstaedt, in command of the troops an Frisco, threatened to court-martial any soldier who failed to shoot to kill.

"Any man who fires a shot into the air will be court-martialed," the bloodthirsty Colonel told the troops. "Shoot to kill."

Strike Brews in South

HOUSTON, Tex., July 6.—Houston, Galveston and other gulf ports faced another dock strike as longshoremen discussed the question of striking in sympathy with the west coast men.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—National Guard troops moved into the waterfront area late yesterday in the wake of the bloody police attack against striking maritime workers in which three were killed by gunfire and 115 were reported injured and wounded.

The troops are under the command of Major General David P. Barrow, University of California professor, recently in Germany at Hitler's expense, who is now an agitator for favors for the Nazis.

The order for the movement of troops were given by Governor Merriam. Immediately 1,750 war equipped soldiers moved to the city and those around the bay.

"We have 4,000 additional men to back us up if necessary, and if that is not enough we will call the national army, the navy and marine corps," snapped Colonel R. E. Mittelstaedt, commander of the 250th Coast Artillery.

To answer the bloody terror labor unions were discussing the question of calling a general strike in the entire Frisco Bay area.

"We are not going to retreat from the waterfront," Ralph Mallen of the International Longshoremen's Association publicity committee declared. "We are going ahead and expect to obtain plenty of help from all other unions toward a general strike."

Plan General Strike

It is very likely that a general strike will be declared over the head of the Central Labor Council, which is doing its utmost to halt the movement.

All day yesterday police attacked strikers unmercifully with gunfire and gas bombs. The most savage attack took place in front of the I.L.A. headquarters. It was here that the two men were killed and most of the strikers were wounded.

Gutters Flowed with Blood

Gutters in front of the hall flowed with blood as police fired shotguns, pistols, tear and nausea gas. Bullets struck buildings and walls and ripped through streetcars. Strikers defended themselves heroically against the withering fire with cobblestones torn from the streets.

Police took up positions behind telephone poles and fired into the huge throng until their guns were empty. They reloaded and fired again and again. Men fell like ten pins.

One cop stood at the intersection of two streets, firing his shotgun into the ranks of the strikers as if he were shooting clay pigeons. He emptied his shotgun and then proceeded to empty his pistol.

Those killed by the police fire were Howard Sperry, 49, a striking longshoreman; George Counequrakis, member of the International Labor Defense and Clayton Minor, 27, a striker from Alameda.

Strikers and non-strikers alike fell victims of the police guns and the gas. Mrs. Josephine Fuetes was shot in the head when a bullet from a policeman's gun crashed through a street-car window.

The police attack spread along the entire waterfront. Ferry boat passengers were gassed as they came from the Ferry Building at the foot of Market Street.

Hospitals Filled

Emergency hospitals all night crowded with victims of the terror. Mothers and wives of the wounded stood before the doors of the hospitals awaiting word of their condition.

Ryan Stands with Bosses

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, sided with the government, shipowners and army officers in a verbal attack against the militant strike committee and the Communists. Attempting to point out that the men are not striking for wage increases, but merely for a different system of hiring, Ryan blamed the rank and file strike leaders for a failure to settle the strike and not the shipowners, backed by police and the National Guard, who are really the ones standing in the way of settlement.

SPORTS

WILLIAM FUCHS

Immortals

AN IMMORTAL of the ring fought last night. He fought in Long Branch, N. J., and the immortality was gone from him. He was once immortal enough to get almost $50,000 for one bout in the Polo Grounds, but yesterday he fought for hardly more than a hundred and fifty. What are the uses of immortality if one is considered a has-been?

You could hardly find any notice yesterday of Mr. Kid Chocolate's bout with Johnny Edickson. There were other immortals now occupying the sports pages. Immortals are born there every day and every day immortals die there. It is an immortal game.

* * *

MR. KID CHOCOLATE's plight, of course, is a very sad one. People become professional prizefighters to make a fortune and when they cannot make a fortune anymore they have to go to work — particularly when, like Mr. Chocolate, they have spent what fortune they did make in being knock-around immortals. But it is so much easier than going to work if one tries to become a comeback immortal. Mr. Chocolate would again like to be an immortal in good standing.

His plight is the plight of many immortals who have fallen to low estate. How the immortals of yesterday have become mortal and now suffer from bellyache and have to ride in subways! Who remembers immortals? What has happened to Gertrude Ederle, who was once immortal enough to get a job on the Loew's circuit? What has happened to Red Grange, the immortal extraordinary of football? How many of those who follow the immortals know that Paul Berlenbach is now a bouncer in a Yorkville saloon? Who knows where Joe Walcott is, now that he has been fired by Madison Sq. Garden from the job he had of cleaning the ring in that investment of Six Hundred Millionaires?

* * *

IT is a sad fact that immortals never regain their immortaldom. They start out on the path again and perhaps go a little way but the devil is alway waiting for them around the first corner. It will probably be the same Mr. Chocolate's case. Only little more than a year ago Mr. Benny Leonard tried to regain his mantle but only his ghost walked and they quickly sent it back where it came from.

This is perhaps good, after all. A man becomes immortal only when the customers swear by his immortality with their color; and it would be awful if the newspapers had to have for an immortal one who couldn't draw the coin. What kind of a live, pulsating immortal would he be if nobody paid to gape at him?

But this has never happened. Because the newspapers can make any mortal immortal, and they always do so first, in order to keeps on the safe side.

BASEBALL

STANDING OF THE CLUBS
(Through Thursday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.
New york	47	36	.566
Chicago	43	36	.544
St. Louis	41	39	.513
Pittsburgh	37	39	.487
Boston	36	34	.514
Brooklyn	36	44	.450
Philadelphia	37	48	.435
Cincinnati	32	46	.410

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	44	28	.611
Detroit	44	29	.603
Cleveland	37	34	.521
Boston	33	35	.485
Washington	32	36	.471
St. Louis	31	36	.463
Philadelphia	30	41	.423
Chicago	24	49	.329

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Philadelphia ..... 100 003 002— 6 11—6
Boston ..... 201 319 20x—18 20—1
Dietrich, Flohr, Wilshere, Legger and Berry, Hayes; W. Ferrell and R. Ferrell, Fytlak.

Telegraph Messengers Continue Picketing of Western Union Offices

NEW YORK.—Determined that the Western Union Telegraph Company shall not smash their organization, members of the Telegraph Messengers Union are continuing their picket line at 1440 Broadway and the office at 37th St. and Eight Ave.

The messengers demand a minimum wage of $15 for a 40 hour week, recognition of the union, and the reinstatement of all messengers fired for organizational activities.

All workers organizations are urged to assist the picketing, held daily between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., as sufficient forces will enable the picket lines to be spread city-wide.

Arbeiter A.C. Beats Prospect W.C. 2-1, For Mooney Cup

CLEVELAND.—The Arbeiter A. C. of Detroit won the Tom Mooney Trophy and the National Workers Soccer Championship by defeating the Prospect Workers Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 2-1, at Hooper Stadium in Cleveland, Sunday.

Arbeiter was on the offensive practically the whole of the first half. With the exception of one, or two shots at the Arbeiter goal, which went wide of their mark, the Prospect team was completely outplayed. Sichler missed a close one for Detroit and immediately after the kick-out Detroit gained the ball, carried it to the Prospect goal and scored on a fine shot by Stone.

Prospect came out for the second half on the offensive but the Arbeiter team staved them off

In the preliminary game the Workers A. C. of Jamestown, N. Y. defeated a picked team from the Cleveland League, 6-0. Sauser, of the Chicago Workers Soccer League, refereed the game.

The line-up:

DETROIT ARBEITER A.C.:

Goal—O. Greiner; R.B.—O. Meinhardt; L.B.—P Bohn; R.H.—J. Walters; C.H.—H. Scherber; L.H.—K. Katz; O.R.—C. Breit; I.R.—G. Nannstell; C.F.—F. Bogner; I.L.—W. Stone; O.L.—L. Sichler.

PROSPECT WORKERS CLUB:

Goal—F. Weinberger; R.B.—D. Kramer; L.B.—A. Sousha; R.H.—I. Shulman; C.H.—S. Cannon; L.H.—N. Slensky; O.R.—R. Downey; I.R.—P. Schreiber; C.F.—J. Kornblatt; I.L.—R. Rubin; O.L.—I. Kornblatt.

Referee: Mazyne, International Workers Soccer League, Cleveland.

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Phila. Painters Rank and File Gains in Vote

Cigar Strikers Answer "Red Scare" Disruption of AFL Head

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—Despite every effort on the part of the reactionary A. F. of L. officials, headed by the Lovestonite Kramer, secretary of Local 306 of the Painters Brotherhood, the opposition succeeded in electing three of its candidates to the executive committee and a delegate each to the District Council and the United Hebrew Trades. The workers forced the Lovestonite officials to concede a tie vote and another election for president, after the fakers had done everything possible to rob the opposition candidate of the election.

* * *

Royalist Cigar Strikers In Mass Picketing

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 6.—Raising shouts of "Communists," Lew Hines, A. F. of L. organizer, tried to disrupt the strike at the Royalist Cigar Co. here. The strike is led by the Tobacco Workers Industrial Union, a T. U. U. L. affiliate. Hines tried to gather a group of strikers about his sell-out schemes with the assertion that the company would never deal with a Communsit union. The strike committee promptly exposed Hines and declared that it was ready to negotiate with the company at any time. Mass picketing is continuing at the plant with strike sentiment spreading to other factories throughout the city.

* * *

5,000 Cigar Workers Locked Out in York, Pa.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

YORK, Pa., July 6.—Over 5,000 workers have been thrown out of work here in the cigar factories by an agreement of the York County Cigar Manufacturers' Association to shut down pending decision on whether or not to operate according to the cigar manufacturers code. Another 8,000 workers are also faced with a lockout as the Association meets to decide its course of action.

The manufacturers are waging a bitter fight against the closed shop, stating, according to the "York Dispatch," that "they will close down rather than discriminate against any workman by adopting the closed shop principle of operation."

A total of 18,000 workers were formerly employed in the cigar shops of York County. This number was cut by 5,000 by the depression, with complete lockout now threatening all others. Wages are now as low as $5 a week. The manufacturers, despite the hypocritical statement of the "York Dispatch' that "the majority are of the opinion that they would like to see the plants close down because of the hardships imposed upon the homes," have been paying the workers starvation wages.

The cigar workers are organized extensively, with the largest union in the country, No. 242, in York County. Union leaders, denied a conference with the York County Cigar Manufacturers' Association itself, are now demanding a meeting of representatives of the union and the bosses, to discuss a proposed schedule of prices.

Six Negro Churches Mark I.L.D. Birthday In South Carolina City

NEW YORK.—What the unified struggle of Negro and white workers for the freedom of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys means to the oppressed south is driven home in intensely human terms by reports from Columbia, S. C., that six Negro churches of that city held celebrations of the ninth anniversary of the International Labor Defense.

The six churches, having a total membership of more than 700 persons, are the Emmanuel A.M.E.; Chapel A.M.E.; Stoney Chapel A. M.E.; Second A.M.E.; the Jehovah Baptist, and the Church of St. John the Baptist. The local unit of the Communist Party and the local I. L. D. branch helped arrange the celebration which was conducted solely by local speakers.

The Daily Worker is America's only working-class daily newspaper. It fights for the interests of the working class. A subscription for one month daily or six months of the Saturday edition costs only 75 cents. Send your sub today. Address, Daily Worker, 50 E. 13th St., New York City.

The Fighting Vet

By H. E. BRIGGS

TO THE RANK AND FILE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

COMRADES: Your civilian brothers on the West Coast are, at this time, fighting for their working class rights. You are being appealed to by misleaders in industry and your own organization to act as strikebreakers. We, rank and filers, know from past experience that it is not to our interest to go against those in our own class. Since we are workers who, too, may be unemployed from day to day and would not like scabs and strikebreakers to interfere with our fight for better conditions, it is time that we act for ourselves. Legion commanders and big business men may have a lot in common. However, they have nothing in common with the rank and fine. The West Coast dock strike is one of the most heroic battles for the preservation of those things which every worker holds dear—the right to strike, organize and a decent living standard. **Refuse to be used against your fellow-workers!** If the Legion commanders would give more time and interest themselves in the demand for the Bonus, repeal of the Economy Act and Unemployment Insurance they would have no time to devote to strike-breaking. You members of the Legion, who are walking the street, hungry and broke, would not be in this condition if you had the Bonus in your pocket, your compensation restored and Unemployment Insurance.

Your comrades in Minneapolis made a proud record for themselves when they refused to be used by the local business men as scabs and special policemen. In this case, many of the strikers were Legion men. The same situation faces your comrades on the West Coast. It is up to the rank and file of the American Legion, North, South, East and West, to realize that these days are decisive ones in the fight for decent living standards. It is up to the Legionnaires and all ex-servicemen to ally themselves with the fellow next door in one rank and file movement for better conditions not only in veteran affairs, but in the interest of the working class as a whole.

* * *

SALEM, Ore.—A letter recently received from S. B. Dodge, Post No. 73, W.E.S.L., shows that it is possible to appeal to the local Legionnaires and have them join a militant rank and file organization such as the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. Salem is doing big things, winning publicity in the cap papers and co-operating in the local struggles.

There is a sad note from Post No. 73 in the death of Comrade S. B. Dodge's mother. She was a life-long fighter for the working class of Oregon. It is such mothers who set examples for their sons and daughters who will long be remembered when the final day comes as pioneers in the struggle for a New Order. The Workers Ex-Servicemen's League, through its staff in the National Office, sends condolences.

* * *

Important Open-Air Meeting

On Sunday evening, July 8, at 8 o'clock, an open air meeting will be called by the National Office of the Workers Ex-Servicemen's League. A full report on the latest developments in the veteran field will be made. Comrade Levin, National Chairman, will speak on the latest activities of the W. E. S. L., the I.A.C. Seventh International Congress. Comrades Hickerson and Wholley will report on the rank and file activities in Washington. Comrade Gorren of the Tom Mooney Branch of the I.L.D., will speak on the role of the Supporters of the W.E.S.L.

This will be the first of a series of open-air meetings under the auspices of the National Office to be held twice a month. New developments will be taken up on each occasion. **Keep abreast of the veteran movement. Attend this meeting. It promises to be most interesting.** Yours truly is scheduled for chairman. Now, you've got to come.

Facing Jail, Mother Bloor Celebrates 72nd Birthday in Front Battle Line

45 Years in Front Ranks of Historic Class Struggles

By MILTON HOWARD

Mother Bloor is 72 today.

And characteristically enough, she celebrates her birthday (if she gives it a thought at all) in the midst of battle.

"Mother," as she is known to thousands upon thousands of workers and farmers throughout the land, is now in Nebraska facing a jail sentence of six months for aiding the strike of the chicken pickers in Loup City.

They talk of the "ancient heroes of ancient battles." But the world has never seen the steadfastness and heroism which is born in the world fight for the liberation of society from the chains of capitalism.

The world has never seen such unflinching, unfaltering devotion as marks the heroes of the proletariat. Mother Bloor is a Bolshevik. There is no higher honor in the world. It is the title of a tested fighter in the revolution who has seen more than 45 years of battle.

And yet today, after nearly a

MOTHER BLOOR

half century of incessant activity, to look into the face of Mother Bloor is to see the radiance of an unquenchable vitality which is the symbol of the vitality of the symbol of whom she is flesh and blood.

Stalin has spoken of Bolsheviks as "made of special mold . . . sons of the working class, sons of poverty and struggle, sons of incredible deprivation and heroic effort." Mother Bloor is like that. There is not a corner of this vast America that she does not know, where she has not lived and fought.

The degenerate writers of the bourgeoisie like to depict revolutionaries as twisted, thwarted, peculiar people with some fixed maniacal ideas.

But "Mother" is as wholesome, as earthy-rich, as vital as the inexhaustable life of the masses from whom she draws her children, of whom six are alive. She is intensely proud of them, for they too are part of the revolution.

But, really, she has thousands of children, for to her the young fighters of the proletariat all over the country are to her "my boys." That is how she always talks of them. And it is impossible to describe how warm around the heart it makes you feel when you hear her.

Born on Staten Island in 1862, she was 17 when she took her place in the fight for liberation. Since then she has been in the front ranks of the working class. She was a member of the Socialist Labor Party in the days when Daniel De Leon was leading it. She knew De Leon well.

When the split came and the Socialist Party was formed, she became a leading member of the Socialist Party, where she met Debs who was to become a close friend. One of her sons tells of how Debs used to visit the household often, and of the picture upon which Debs inscribed: "To a true champion of the working class."

* * *

IT WAS inevitable when the war revealed the rottenness of the Socialist Party that Mother Bloor should seize the banner of Lenin and raise it aloft. She became one

Arrested, Jailed Countless Times; One of C. P. Founders

of the founders of the American Communist Party, a founder of that Bolshevik Party which has the historic task of storming the outpost of world imperialism, Wall Street. She is a member of the Party's Central Committee, the committee that steers the American working class toward the seizure of power.

She has been arrested innumerable times and has seen the insides of countless jails. She took part in some of the greatest battles of the class struggle, in the Anaconda Copper strike where about 5 children were burned to death.

To the miners she is a symbol. They have known and loved her for more than a quarter of a century. She has lived in the mining towns, organized strikes, fought for them in countless battles. In the old days, Mother Bloor was the only woman member of the United Mine Workers of America, elected as an honoary member by the miners who honored and adored her. Recently in Ambridge, Pa., she broke through the ring of terror and spoke to the miners while thugs pressed their revolvers into her back.

In the greatest battles of the working class she has fought valiantly, in Herrin, Illinois, in Gastonia, in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, in Scottsboro. On the night of the Sacco-Vanzetti case, she was jailed in Boston for raising her voice in prophecy of the inevitable retribution by the revolutionary masses.

During the World War, when the terrorism of the ruling class was raging in unrestrained mob violence, Mother Bloor spoke openly in many cities against the imperialist war, braving arrest and brutality.

* * *

TODAY Mother Bloor moves through the farm country, rousing the impoverished farmers to the defense of their homes from the teeth of the capitalist finance sharks. She is out on bail, pending the appeal of a six months' sentence for "rioting."

Her blue eyes, warm, filled with humor, are still bright. She is as restless, as energetic as ever. Nothing can stop her as she rains blows upon the only thing she hates, the hideousness and misery of life under the yoke of capitalist wage slavery.

There is one birthday present she would like "her boys" to give her above all things. She would like to be the first to open the first Congress of American Soviets.

We ought to grant her that. Certainly no one is more deserving of the honor.

Militant Negro Worker In Philadelphia Dies

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—Anderson Wiggins, founder of the Cliff Fames Branch of the International Labor defense, died here Tuesday as a result of slow starvation.

Comrade Wiggins had been an active fighter in the ranks of the working class for five years. He was one of the first Negroes to join the unemployment council.

He joined the Communist Party in 1931. His last wish was a red funeral with a hammer and sickle to drape his coffin.

The Communist Party of Philadelphia will carry out the wish together with the Unemployment Council and the I. L. D.

Sell 'Daily' at Steel Plants In Cleveland

One Activity in Drive Is Information Leaflets

ON steel have been reared some of the greatest and most wanton fortunes, the most murderous names, in American history—Andrew Carnegie and Frick, Morgan the Malignant, Gary the hypocrite—the blood of strikers on their hands! The New Deal arbitration board is moving swiftly on the strikes in the steel industry, ever to break them, to drown the protests of workers with pious phrasings. It is the millions in steel that our best profiteers fondly think of as they plan the next imperialist war.

The Cleveland District has drawn a lesson from this present situation in the steel industry and has applied it to the drive for 20,000 new Daily Worker readers in the next two months.

Sold Before 5 Plants

In Cleveland it now stands before five plants—The Corrigan McKinley Steel, the Midland Steel, American Steel and Wire and the Davy Steel, and the Fisher Body. We have daily sales there, writes Comrade Martin, the District Daily Worker agent.

Cleveland is one of the strategic points in the drive. It now has six daily routes and about 25 Saturday routes but these must be increased. It must have Red Builders, and a call is being sent out for more unemployed party members, sympathizers and all those who want to make expenses to join the ranks.

"Just when we had the sell-out all arranged!"

"Besides the public square, where we now sell about 75 copies daily, and 100 on Saturdays, we are building 4 new corners," continues Comrade Martin.

"There are now 18 stands in the city where the Daily Worker can be bought. "When a unit gets some new stands, they issue a Daily Worker leaflet with sample copies of the Daily, in the neighborhood, so that the workers in the neighborhood will know that their grocer or candy store carries the Daily.

"The name of all stands in the city are then put on one leaflet, and distributed with sample copies of the Daily Worker at key shops. This will enable those workers who hesitate buying the Daily at the shop, to get it in the neighborhood where they live."

The last two items ought to be considered in every district.

Ore Strikers Lose Demands In Settlement

AFL Leaders Bargained Off Demands; Writers Probe Terror

By SYD BENSON

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 6.—Two thousand five hundred ore miners of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co. and R. R. Corp. (T. C. I.) have gone back to work with a sell-out agreemnt made by the union officials.

The strong strike, on since May 4, forced some concessions in the way of wage increases of from three to five cents an hour for all skilled work. Ninety per cent of the workers are skilled in some capacity or other.

Demands Bargained Away

The basic demands of the miners were: (1) Recognition of the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers; (2) $4.60 daily basic wage for a 7-hour day. Against the wage differential; (3) for one collective agreemnt covering the whole ore field; (4) equal rights for Negroes.

These demands were bargained away by Lipscomb and company, leaving the main grievances unsettled, and conditions as bad as ever.

The strikers of the Raimund mine of the Republic Steel Corp. and the ore miners of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel Co., and the Woodward Iron Co. have not as yet agreed to the settlement.

Many T. C. I. miners, as well as those still out, are very much dissatisfied over the agreemnt, and the Party is issuing a statement for the miners to reject the agreement and push forward on a rank and file basis for the basic demands. We are demanding one collective agreement, and are calling on the T. C. I. miners to consider going on strike until this agreement has been reached.

Mass Layoffs in T. C. I.

The Enby Rail Mill, the Ensby Blast Furnaces, and the Ensby Open Hearth Furnaces of the T. C. I. will be shut down July 16 for a period of several months. These plants employ some 2,300 workers at present, who will be thrown out on the miserable "pity slips" of the T. C. I., which are extracted by the corporation when the workers are re-employed, or else thrown on the grocery relief of the local Welfare Board.

This mass layoff comes at the same time as a campaign conducted by the corporation against the Communist Party, against the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and for the company union. The T. C. I. has issued petitions to the workers, asking them to endorse the corporation "which had taken care of them while they were unemployed." As one worker put it, "they give us 'pity slips,' but I'd rather get the Welfare grocery relief. At least they give it to you, while the company sucks it back when you go back in the plant."

The delegation of liberal writers and intellectuals have arrived in the South and plans are set for them to investigate the terror, especially in Birmingham and Atlanta. The delegation, mobilized by the National Committee for Defense of Political Prisoners, is headed by the well-known playwright, John Howard Lawson.

Lawson, who was arrested in Birmingham last May while reporting the trial of arrested Communist leaders, commented on the fact that his arrest was within 100 yards of where a half dozen of his books were on display in the Public Library.

He announced the delegation would investigate charges made by the I.L.D. that workers were arrested, homes raided, offices broken up, meetings smashed by the police with the help of the local fascist groups, both in Birmingham and Atlanta.

In addition they visited Angelo Herndon and requested lower bail. They will visit the Scottsboro boys and find out why they are still kept in solitary confinement, and why young Roy Wright was removed to Kilby Prison, where the condemned boys are, instead of remaining with those yet untried.

Mass meetings will be held both in Birmingham and Atlanta to report the results of the investigation on Thursday and Friday nights respectively.

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

Manhattan

ENTERTAINMENT and Concert, benefit for N. Y. Comm. to Aid Victims of German Fascism. Anti-Nazi Federation, 168 W. 23rd St., 8:30 p. m. Refreshments, good program. N. Tallentire, speaker. Subscription at door 35 cents.

OPEN AIR MOVIES (Russian) and Dance at Potamkin Children's Center, 311 E. 12th St., 8 p. m. Auspices: Unit 9 Section 1. Indoors if it rains.

MOVIES (Potamkin) and Dance at Irish Workers Club, 107 W. 100th St., 8:30 p. m. Auspices: Lean Mellows Br. Irish Workers Club.

HOUSE PARTY given by Y. C. L. Unit 6, Section 1. 223 Second Ave. Apt. 6E. 8:30 p. m. Refreshments—entertainment. Admission free.

Bronx

"UUS ILM" (Estonian weekly) 25th Anniversary Picnic and Dance at Pleasant Bay Park. 4 p. m. till midnight. I. Amter, main speaker. Concert—games—sports. Admission 25c.

LEMONADE PARTY and Dance at 1401 Jerome Ave. cor. 170th St., 9 p. m. Very cool. Admission 15 cents. Auspices: Mt. Eden Youth Br. F. S. U.

BIG BLOWOUT—all the iced tea you want at 1641 Clay Ave. near 173rd St. Apt. 1G. Auspices: Unit 505. Adm. 15c.

Brooklyn

CONCERT AND DANCE at Brighton Center, off Brighton Station. Workers Lab. Theatre in "News Boy." Nadia Chilkovsky and her dance group. Dancing after the concert. Admission 30 cents. Arranged by Artef Club.

Sunday

EXHIBIT and Short Talk on Soviet Art. Lemonade free. 1401 Jerome Ave., Bronx, cor. 170th St., 3:30 p. m. Admission 15c. Auspices: Mt. Eden Br. F. S. U.

COME Swimming with Vegetarian Workers Club at Brighton Beach and 8th St. 11 a. m. Good program and discussion. Refreshments. Look for our sign.

GALA SUMMER Frolic, Dance and Entertainment. Red Mock Marriage, Jazz Band. New Culture Club, 2345 Coney Island Ave. between Avenues T and U. 8:30 p. m.

OPEN FORUM, Bronze Studio, 227 Lenox Ave., 2nd floor. Nathaniel Solomon speaks on "Bloody Fascism in Germany and Its Repercussions in U. S. A." Auspices: Peter Poyas Br. I. L. S. N. R. 4 p. m.

GEO. LEWIS lectures on "Significance of Recent Events in Germany." New Culture Club, 2345 Coney Island Ave. 8:30 p. m.

PICNIC and outing given by Unit 11, Section 2 C. P. from noon till midnight at Van Cortlandt Park. Jerome Ave. train to Woodlawn Station.

Philadelphia, Pa.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC. Auspices Section 5 C. P. on Sunday, July 8th at Burholme Park. Good program. Direction. Take car 80 going north.

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The management wishes to announce that there is no room for any more visitors until after Sunday, July 9th. The management suggests that the remaining accommodations at Camp Nitgedaiget and Camp Kinderland be taken advantage of instead.

LOUIS PASTERNACK, Manager, Camp Unity.

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Alabama Sharecroppers Fight Onslaughts of NRA

By EDWIN ROLFE

This is the second and concluding part of an interview with Al Murphy, secretary of the Sharecroppers Union in the Balck Belt. The first installment, which appeared yesterday, described the deliberate attack on the Negro sharecroppers by the Roosevelt-A.A.A.-plow-under program.

* * *

AT the very outset the plow-under program began to develop a series of minor struggles among the sharecroppers, guided by the militant Sharecroppers Union. There were protests of all kinds, both against the landlords and against the N.R.A. government. These were largely carried through on individual and family scales. Larger, mass actions would have spelled disaster and the loosing of landlord-Ku-Klux terror.

In many cases the sharecroppers refused to sign the joint checks sent to the landlord by the government unless they were guaranteed their complete share. They had learned through bitter experience not to take the landlord's word, and so they demanded their share in cash, immediately, before they consented to sign the check.

Boycott Plantations

The poor farmers and day laborers used another means of protest against the whole N.R.A. government-landlord line-up against them by boycotting certain plantations which were outstandingly vicious in their treatment of tenants and share-croppers. The boycott of one plantation in Chambers County in 1933 resulted in the arrest of 11 share-croppers.

The same struggle continues at the present time in Lee County. The conditions against which the struggle is being waged here are such that evicted croppers are offered 30 to 50 cents a day, working from sun-up to sun-down by the landlords, who fire regular day laborers in order to recruit almost coolie-labor from among the ranks of the evicted croppers. Right now there is a boycott against one plantation in this county, which began when a big landlord fired his day laborers in order to get croppers at a starvation wage. He succeeded in getting only two men—both young sons of share-croppers. But a member of the union went to see and speak to these young men. After a short talk during which he explained the struggles of the shore-croppers to them, he persuaded them to leave their mules and plows right on the field, and quit their jobs.

"We expect big struggles next winter on all these issues," Murphy said. "Especially as these smaller struggles gain momentum. There will be," he repeated, "big struggles against the landlords and the government."

Struggles for Relief

In relief work Murphy also described the rising militancy of the croppers. He described how "one cropper went to ask for relief and was pushed around by the local authorities. The relief heads began to try to evade responsibility for issuing relief. He continued to demand it, but was again refused. Finally he told the woman in the relief office that if he received nothing he would follow her home and park on her front porch until he got adequate relief. He knew that the officials were taking the foodstuffs and other materials meant for relief of the hungry and jobless home for themselves. After this, the office was forced to give him relief to get rid of him and his persistent demands."

Relief struggles are carried on by committees—groups of widows and women with children. Sometimes family committees—whole families of share-croppers, often numbering 10 or 12—go to relief offices to demand their due. Individuals and committees send resolutions, protests, etc., to local and national relief bodies.

"Such actions," Murphy declared, "are being organized over wider and wider areas all over the Black Belt."

Fighting Evictions.

The struggle against evictions, which is also mounting, will take the same forms that they took last year in Chambers County, according to Murphy. The demand for the right of sharecroppers to remain on the land without being forced to work it out for the bosses will be stressed. The AAA contract points out that insofar as he may remain on the land, rent free, the sharecropper will have free access to wood, fuel, pasturage and garden in exchange for his labor. There is a phrase in this contract, however, which states that these conditions will prevail "unless tenant or sharecropper so conducts himself that he becomes a nuisance or menace to the producer" (landlord).

This shows clearly, Murphy emphasized, that the AAA—or the government—gives the landlords a loophole through which they may slide out of their legal responsibilities, and gives them a chance to evict the cropper and to cut him off from relief, forcing him to work for nothing.

Direct Attack on Union.

"Roosevelt and the National Recovery Administration," said Murphy, "knew very well that there was a Sharecroppers' Union in the South. To them, as to the southern landlords, every member of the union is a 'nuisance' or a 'menace.' Therefore this direct attack on the Sharecroppers' Union and particularly on the Negro tenants.

"The whole Roosevelt New Deal has now come to a showdown. The farming masses can see very well now that it is a New Deal for the bankers and landlords; that it has not brought prosperity to the farmers, but worse conditions, worse than they have ever seen or lived through before. They find that they are not able to work except under miserable conditions, almost under primitive methods. The entire New Deal, as it affects the tenant farmers and sharecroppers in the south, is an attempt to further enslave the farming masses, particularly the Negroes.

How the AAA Works Out.

"In big counties where the Negroes constitute the overwhelming majority of the population, the most persistent efforts are made to establish the 'subsistence' farm program. This is supposed to give the evicted tenants land on which to work and to raise foodstuffs. These tenants are supposed to be given live stock, some food and some seed. But the head of the sharecropper's family is forced to sign a contract for whatever the landlord demands or wants, and for the amount of wages that the landlord sees fit to pay. He must agree in this contract to sell all foodstuffs, all of his surplus crop, at a predetermined price to the landlord. Then the landlord fixes the lowest possible price, even before the cropper begins working on the land—yes, even before he knows what land, or how much of it, he is to work on. As a result the cropper must raise an enormous crop, sell it to the landlord at a miserably low price, and the landlord re-sells it at the prevailing high prices to city workers."

Steers Instead of Mules.

When the tenant farmer is given a parcel of land to work on, he gets a steer instead of a mule to work with in plowing and other farm work. The reason for this is obvious. A landlord must spend $10 a month to maintain a mule, whereas only $1.30 a month is needed to maintain a steer, which is a hundred times more difficult, more back-breaking, to work with.

In past years farmers used to pay $4 a bale for ginning cotton, which included bagging and ties. Now they are forced to pay $5.25 per bale, **plus** bagging and ties—which generally adds up to $6 per bale.

* * *

6,000 Now in Sharecroppers Union

ALL these struggles have done much to increase and strengthen the Sharecroppers Union, which today has a membership of somewhat more than 6,000. Of this total, approximately 2,500 to 3,000 were recruited from July 10, 1933 up to April, 1934. Since then there has been a continuous increase of members, particularly under the repeated attacks of the New Deal and the A.A.A. The sharecroppers are rallying under the leadership of the union to prepare for coming conflicts. And the fact that the union is preparing for these struggles has not escaped the notice either of the landlords or the government.

How have these many struggles affected the white workers of the South? This is a question which Comrade Murphy answered in speaking of the labor defense activities of the union.

Winning over White Toilers

"Recently," he said, "with the support of the International Labor Defense, the Sharecroppers Union carried on a campaign for the release of the 11 workers jailed in the Chambers County plantation boycott last December. A complete victory was won, and ten of the 11 were released. The eleventh had died in jail, as a result of prison conditions, rotten food, etc. It is extremely significant that they were let out without working out $300 more of time. It testifies to the vigor and strength of our campaign and our union and to the fact that there is a growing sympathy on the part of white farmers to the union, such as has never before been seen in the south.

"The white farmers are beginning to see that the Sharecroppers Union is fighting for their interests, and not, as the landlords have told them, against them. In Talapoosa County recently, when a white worker was arrested on a concocted charge of arson, the Sharecroppers Union started a campaign for his defense which was powerful enough to force his release without charges.

Bosses Fear Sympathy of Whites

"The fear of the landlords at this growing sympathy of the white farmers to the union was manifested in a recent killing of a white farmer in Talapoosa Couty. This farmer was a sympathizer of the union, a man who had on a number of occasions voiced the sentimets of the Negro croppers for better working conditions and equal rights. His murder followed a reign of terror released against the Negro croppers by the K. K. K. landlords and the high sheriff, under the direction of local federal agents, in the attempt to round up a white organizer of the union. This terror developed after their failure to shoot him from ambush after they had hid in bushes all night awaiting the chance to kill him. But a white farmer, sympathetic to the Negro croppers, informed the union, and the white organizer was warned in time and saved. This so enraged the sheriff and the landlords that they immediately instituted a campaign of terror, searching the homes of Negroes, tearing many down, bursting secret lockers, searching for the white organizer and for working class literature. The Negroes, led by the Sharecroppers Union, immediately protested these actions, sending a resolution to the sheriff in which they challenged his and the landlords' right to flagrantly violate the privacy of their homes, to search them without warrant."

In these, as well as in a hundred other small ways, many of them unnoticed in the daily grind of strengthening the position of the sharecroppers in the South, the union is surely, inexorably growing.

Al Murphy, its dauntless leader, will be back in the Black Belt next week, again occupied night and day with the struggles which have resulted in the union's present membership of 6,000, and in the struggles which loom as autumn and winter approach.

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AFL Leaders In Appeal for Co. Union

Workers Indignant at Robinson, Head of Ternstedt Local

By a Worker Correspondent

The president of the A. F. of L. local in the Ternstedt plant of the General Motors Co., Robinson, came to a meeting and asked all workers to follow his example and join the company union. Robinson was hand picked as president of the local by the A. F. of L. organizers.

Members of the local were militant in their answer to this company agent. They condemned the company union, which the company officials reorganized and tried to make appear as though it was a real organization, instead of just a body which votes once a year by ballot. The new face of the company union called the Ternstedt Employes' Association, also runs dances etc.

Robinson explained he wanted to resign as president because the company union stands for the same thing as the A. F. of L. He said that the company officials had spoken to him of this and he found no reason to remain in the A. F. of L. He said he always got a fair deal from the company. That he had no kick coming and that the company representative always did things for the workers.

The workers were indignant. When one worker said "Robinson, you are a company union man," all the other workers shouted approval. It was decided that Robinson should not come to any more union meetings. The workers then demanded that every official of the local get up and tell where he stood on the company union.

Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, was the A. F. of L. big shot present at the meeting. Up till this meeting he was always talking about cooperating with the company. He talked against strikes and dished out a lot of hooey about the N.R.A. But when he saw the militancy of the workers at this meeting he changed his tune. He made a speech with radical sounding words, saying he was in Toledo and there workers were ready to die on the picket lines. He had to do this to save his face but the workers are getting on to him.

On the question of the conference called by the A. F. of L. of the federal unions in the auto industry, Taylor explained it by saying the local unions were going to be given a chance to say what they want.

One of the members proposed that the local endorses the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill Taylor did not dare oppose it. When workers show militancy at the meeting, they sure can get action.

Farmers Halt Minn. Eviction

Y.C.L. Organizer Leads Defense of Farm

FARIBAULT, Minn.—One thousand farmers and workers succeeded in halting the foreclosure of the Barta brothers' farm for the second time in two weeks when they massed in face of 75 armed deputies and after a short, pitched battle, drove the deputies away.

Led by Morrie Greenberg, organizer of the Y.C.L. in southern Minnesota, the farmers defied the rubber hoses, billies and guns of the deputies. Greenberg jumped on a box during the struggle and spoke to the crowd. Attempts to arrest him by the sheriff failed as the crowd massed to his defense and drove the deputies away.

Upon his arrival after the fighting, Bosch, state organizer and vice-president of the Farmers Holiday Association, told the workers that the Sheriff had promised to release the two workers arrested if the crowd would disperse.

Greenberg urged the workers and farmers not to fall for this proposal but to stay until the arrested workers were released. Twenty minutes later the sheriff was forced to release the two arrested.

What Are the Tasks of the Rank and File Auto Workers After First Convention of the A. F. L. Auto Local Unions?

MUST UNIFY THEIR RANKS AGAINST CLASS COLLABORATION POLICY AND FIGHT FOR THE BUILDING OF ONE INDUSTRIAL UNION

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE

THE first national conference of the United Automobile Workers Union—that is the federal locals of the American Federation of Labor—has come and gone. This conference was called upon practically one week's notice. The call for the conference was in the hands of the officialdom of the locals one month before the conference but was purposely withheld for three weeks in many of the locals in order to prevent the rank and file from rallying their forces for the conference. The main problems of the automobile workers remained unsolved by the conference.

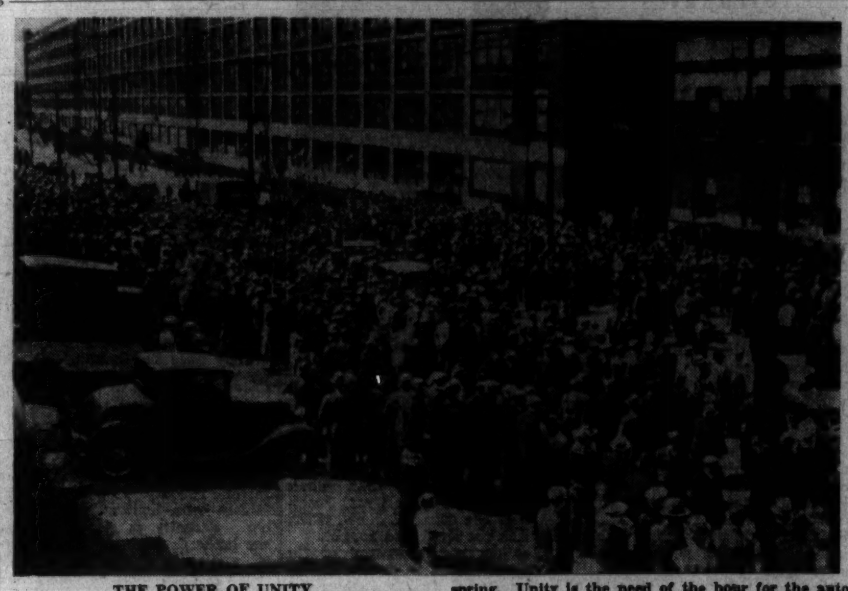
Company Union Growth.

The automobile workers that organized their ranks chiefly in the American Federation of Labor in the past years were confronted at the time of the conference with the growth of company unions which were being organized simultaneously with the workers trade unions, but since the Washington agreement in March of this year have been steadily pushing forward; discrimination against union men which was to have been done away with by the establishment of the Automobile Labor Board has continued unabated and as admitted by the officials has run into thousands. On top of this, unemployment is now sweeping the industry. Practically 15,000 have been laid off in the Hudson plants in Detroit; thirty to forty thousand have been shut out in Fords; and lay-offs are on the order of the day in all of the plants. Low wages continue. Where workers have been able through strike action or threat of strike to force their wages up, as in the Hudson plant, they are now suffering wage-cuts. The hellish speed-up system which maims and crushes the workers which was responsible the other week for the explosion in Fords resulting in the death of six men and maiming of many others, which causes daily tragedies remains unchecked and is even intensified. In consequence of the policy of the A. F. of L. officials and the propaganda of the company, the unions of the A. F. of L. have declined in membership with the resulting loss of confidence in the union. The rank and file hoped that the conference would give an answer to these questions. But they left bitterly disappointed.

Settling (!) It.

The struggle against speed-up, job insecurity, discrimination, low wages and unemployment was disposed of by a resolution introduced by Collins calling the Automobile Labor Board to investigate these questions, repeating the resolution which they had taken in Washington which had likewise called for investigation.

On the question of company union, the conference adopted the Collins resolution appealing to the President "through executive order to empower and direct the Automobile Labor Board to proceed in the promulgation of an order designed to protect and preserve the fundamental rights of workers in the automobile industry in their right to free organizations." The resolution condemns the manufacturers "who were part of this agreement (Washington) with us that have complied with neither the spirit nor the intent of the agreement by reason of a persistent and determined effort to develop company unions through deception, coercion and misrepresentation." In this resolution, the officialdom acknowledges that the Washington agreement which according to Green, Collins and Company granting the right of organization has turned out to be the opposite. But through the resolution, these A. F. of L. chiefs continue their game of deception by blaming the growth of the company unions not upon the agreement itself but upon chiseling on the part of the employers. Yet the Washington agreement never excluded the company unions, on the contrary, they were legalized by the president. The officials are appealing to the President who himself was responsible for the growth of company unions, but there is even a more sinister intention of this resolution. By calling upon the Automobile Labor Board to promulgate an order, the chiefs sanction the granting of power to the Automobile Labor Board to fasten compulsory arbitration upon the workers, and grants it power to penalize workers that go out on strike. This resolution is in line with the new anti-strike laws passed by Congress which Green praised highly before the conference, going to the extent of reading it word for word, giving the impression that now the problems of the auto workers would be solved. These fascist laws which will be backed up by the full police power of the government, received the stamp of approval of the A. F. of L. chiefs. Thus the answer to the basic questions was the strengthening of the N.R.A. machinery, the policy of class cooperation which are responsible for the maintenance of the present miserable situation.



THE POWER OF UNITY

Detroit auto workers on a mass picket line in front of the Briggs auto plant during the strike last spring. Unity is the need of the hour for the auto men. They should fight for one united industrial union.

Tom Green Proposal.

The question of the next organizational step to which the ran and file looked as a way out of this situation was not handled any better. The conference jammed through the Greens and Collins resolution, establishing a national council, completely dominated by Collins as the direct representative of Green. The powers given to the council are only those of "advising and assisting the national representative of the A. F. L." ....., power to "meet whenever necessary or when conditions warrant at the call of the national representative of the A. F. L." This formation of the council changed nothing and perpetuates the present conditions in the ranks of the workers. The workers wanted a national organization which would be capable of using the full united strength of the auto workers against the employers. They are dissatisfied with the federal locals which keeps one local separate from the other and which still maintains the craft divisions in many shops; for example, in Cleveland, the workers are split in as many as six unions within one shop.

The question of the next organizational step formed the central points of struggle at the conference. A section of the officialdom headed by Green, President of the Hudson local and backed by Byrd of the Automobile Labor Board, sponsored a resolution likewise establishing a national executive council, but giving it power to appoint one of its members to conduct an office under the direction of the council and empowering it to develop "the procedure and program for the formation of national or international of the United Automobile Workers at the earliest feasible time.' Greer sensed the desire of the rank and file for the immediate formation of a united international union and did not dare to support his own resolution although openly challenged by Collins to do so. The real meaning of the Greer resolution is not so much in what it says but what it omits. It is an attempt to swing the workers out of the A. F. L. in the direction of company unions. Greer and Byrd are doing directly the bidding of General Motors which is in favor of smashing the unions and drawing the workers into the company unions. They differ from Green and Collins in that the latter are facilitating the growth of the company unions by their whole policy, while Greer and Byrd are making a move to hasten this process through a direct split.

The rank and file expressed their desire for a national union in two sets of resolutions. One introduced by South Bend and Fort Wayne, calling for the immediate establishment of an international union but leaving it to the executive council of the A. F. L. to take the steps for its formation and another set of resolutions supported by the militant rank and file delegates of White Motor Car Company and Fisher Body of Cleveland, part of the Tarrytown delegation, delegate of the Ternstedt local and part of the Flint delegation. These delegates called for the establishment of one industrial union controlled by the rank and file and embracing all unions in the industry. Green and Collins energetically opposed the establishment of an international union. Green speaking repeatedly, stated that now was not the time because the workers were not intelligent enough to govern their own organization. Collins acting as chairman barred the resolution introduced by the militant rank and file for one union on the technical grounds that it was not introduced before the opening of the conference and permitting no vote upon any but the Collins resolution. By means of parliamentary trickery, he compelled the delegates to vote for concurrence or non-concurrence in the Collins resolution. The cunning Collins machine put in a motion for non-concurrence, thereby causing confusion by a vote yes meaning non-concurrence, and no meaning concurrence. By this no yes and yes no procedure, confusion was deliberately created. But nevertheless about 40 per cent of the delegates registered their opposition to the Collins resolution.

Fakers Had Advantage.

The National Council which was set up on the basis of the resolution, consisting of 11 members was formed not by a direct vote from the floor, but by a vote of delegates in which the burocrats had all the advantages for they knew one another and had their candidates all planned, while the rank and file had no chance to get through their delegates by this system of voting. With the exception of one or two, the Board consists of officials that are henchmen of the Green and Collins machine. The Greer machine was given no representation on the council and did not participate in the voting. It was rumored around the conference that Greer had held a caucus planning to split away from the A.F.L. It is necessary that all auto workers be warned against this machine which will attempt to capitalize on the discontent and disappointment of the rank and file to corral the workers in the company unions. Greer was one of the three men that saw the President in Washington during the March hearings and called upon him to issue an emancipation proclamation, which brought forth the Washington Settlement which he characterized as a "new course in social engineering." It was an emancipation proclamation for the company unions. As President of the local, he delayed negotiations for a 20 per cent wage increase put by the local until ¾ of the workers were out of the shop; and in place of getting an increase in wages, they have now secured a wage-cut.

Workers Handicapped.

The rank and file delegates at the conference were handicapped by the fact that they had no previous contact with each other and come together without an opportunity of organizing their ranks and a chance to clarify their position on the main questions before the conference. Nevertheless individual members of the rank and file put up splendid fights against the machine. Delegate Kushley of Ternstedts fought for the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill which her local had passed but was rapped down by the chair on the grounds that "we want no Communist bills here." Mortimore of White Motor lead the struggle, supported by Kushley, delegates from Flint and other places, for one industrial union. The militant rank and file delegates brought home to the workers that only an organized rank and file in the A. F. L. can change the situation. But the militant rank and file delegates must realize that their fight for one industrial union would have had greater success had they combined it with the struggle against the whole Washington agreement. They allowed the opportunity of challenging the strike breaking policies and the arbitration system to go unchallenged, thinking that they would center their main energies on the organizational proposals. But thereby they lost the chance of whipping the rank and file delegates into full fighting shape and giving a crushing defeat to the machine notwithstanding its trickery and deception. The militant rank and file delegates also allowed their ranks to be confused by permitting Greer and Byrd to maneuver about and even to allow the latter to enter their ranks where he posed as a progressive favoring an industrial union but only opposing the word "Fight" against employers.

Tasks.

The tasks that flow from the conference for the rank and file consist in:

1. The need for uniting their ranks against the whole policy of surrender to the employers, against the arbitration system and the menace of compulsory arbitration and for the adoption of a clear cut program of struggle for the immediate needs, against the company unions and for the right to strike.

2. To push forward the movement for one industrial union, controlled by the rank and file, aiming to get the locals of the A. F. L. to adopt a resolution which was barred from the conference by Collins for a vote by the locals. Undoubtedly the rank and file is in favor of one industrial organization embracing all unions and controlled by the rank and file.

3. It must carry on a systematic campaign for removing and isolating the officialdom of the local unions responsible for the Washington agreement; opposing not only the Green and Collins machine, but also the Greer and Byrd group, warning against the sinister moves of the latter in favor of company unions.

4. The rank and file must unite their forces nationally in support of this policy.

The Auto Workers Union, which is not affiliated to the A. F. L., addressed a letter to the delegates of the conference calling for one industrial union and showing that the blame for the weakening of the union organization falls upon the shoulders of Green and Collins. The Auto Workers Union represents a militant section of the industry and can assist the movement for one industrial union by attempting to unite with the other independent unions for a common movement which can influence the rank and file of the A. F. L. in the direction of one united movement. The Auto Workers Union can best serve the cause of unification by more militantly, systematically taking up the fight against the company unions and against the oppressive conditions in the factories, aiming to carry through mass actions for a change in these conditions. Green and Collins can claim only a formal victory in the resolution which they passed. But there is no doubt that the sentiment of disgust with the railroading procedure, parliamentary trickery is so great after the conference that the victory will prove to be only a pyrrhic victory.

Stop depending for news and information on the capitalist press that favors the bosses and is against the workers. Read the Daily Worker, America's only working class newspaper.

NRA Man Lends Society Air To Scene of Jersey Terror

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 6. — Boss Frank Hague's cops were on their best behavior in front of the Miller Parlor Frame Company today. Observing their polite, circumspect conduct you'd never think that they were notorious for their brutal treatment of strikers. You'd never think that they have arrested 15 strikers in the last month merely for picketing.

The occasion for their display of good manners was the visit of Mr. Robert Cooke, New Jersey Regional Labor Board representative who was called on to be present when members of the Furniture Workers Industrial Union came to reclaim their jobs at the Miller plant in accordance with a decision handed down last week by the National Labor Board.

Circumstances favored the cops in their superhuman effort to behave like human beings because the strikers decided not to enter the plant when they were informed by Mr. Hooks that Sam Miller, the employer had sent to Washington to appeal the Labor Board ruling. Not that the men have any faith in the Board, but they feel they have so strong a case that the Labor Board will be compelled to reaffirm the original decision in their favor. Meanwhile they intend to continue their campaign of mass presure to make sure that the board doesn't change its mind.

Mr. Hooks, scion of an East Orange family made a suave master of ceremonies for the occasion. When the first contingent of 15 men marched down from the bus stop to the grim front of the factory building Mr. Hooks, attired in white linen and a gentle smile informed them of the bosses pending appeal. The men said they would wait until they could get in touch with union headquarters in New York. Mr. Hooks said that would be all right with him and with the police captain in charge of the squad guarding the building. Then he turned to converse with reporters, flashing pleasant, reserved smiles right and left.

Meanwhile the A. F. of L. Woodcarvers Local in New York, which also had an agreement with the Miller Company has called a strike on the plant under the pressure of the membership and at its meeting last night measures were considered for the formation of a united front strike committee with the Furniture Workers Industrial Union.

* * *

NEW YORK.—A mass meeting to protest Mayor Hague's terror against striking furniture workers and for support of the struggle for the right to picket will be held on Wednesday, July 11 at 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St., New York.

The meeting is called under the auspices of the National Furniture Workers Industrial Union, the International Labor Defense, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners. The speakers will be Joe Kiss, Max Perlow, Corliss Lamont, Mrs. Justine Wise Tulin, A. L. Wirin, A. J. Isserman, Alfred Hirsch, Rose Dichter, G. Stevens and A. Overgaard. M. Pizer, chairman.

Wages Lagged Far Behind the Steel Profits

Secret Memorandum Shows How Steel Barons Gyp Men

By ROBERT DUNN

We were recently permitted to look over a more or less confidential memorandum prepared by one of the leading statisticians of the N.R.A. It deals with the steel code and its effects on workers and the steel companies.

It states at the outset that "Last year all major industries were in deep depression. At the present time a large number are making profits. (All emphasis ours, unless otherwise noted—L.R.A.). This is particularly true of the iron and steel industry." The memo then gives the figures of the profits of steel companies during the first quarter of this year. These figures need not be repeated here as we have included them in previous numbers of Steel & Metal Notes.

Wages Lagged Far Behind

The memo admits frankly that "Earnings of iron and steel workers have failed to keep pace with profits of the steel companies." This fact should be pounded home right now when the companies are contending that they are unable to meet the modest demands of the steel workers.

Regarding wages, the document admits that "The experience under N.R.A. shows that equal hourly rates have not meant equal weekly earnings." In other words, if your hourly rates went up, that did not automatically increase your weekly income, for you may have had less work or have been put on part time.

The memo recognizes this tendency when it says: "Average earnings per week, according to our calculations, as compared with the total man hours worked, show that the earnings (of workers) since June, 1933, have declined more in comparison with the number of man-hours worked; this fact would indicate that average earnings have declined in relation to the relative increase in total man-hours worked." Which simply means that while the Steel Institute boasts of the great increase in the man hours worked, the average weekly earnings of workers have, thanks to the N. R. A. stagger system, lagged far behind.

Prices Went Way Up

Here is a still more important excerpt from this report. Steel workers, pressing for better pay and conditions should use it in confronting the bosses: "It is always argued by the members of the industry (the companies) that they cannot bear increased costs of wage increases and that they cannot pass them on to their consumers in these depressed times in the form of increased prices. But the records show that they passed the costs on before they had to bear them. As soon as the code was signed, prices went up.

Not only does the industry increase its price so that 'on the effectiv date of the code pig iron prices were increased from 50c to $1 per ton' but through the device of charging for quantity purchased and size extras the prices are increased, according to the Federal Trade Commission figures, 470 per cent, 395 per cent, and 424 per cent over pre-code prices."

These are facts that cannot be disputed. They are officially stated and part of the N.R.A. record. They should be used to show fellow-workers the possibility of getting better conditions now, and countering the lynching propaganda of the companies against workers about to strike.

Detroit Sausage Men Win Re-instatement of Fired Union Men

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—A stoppage of work by the employes of the Eastern Market Sausage Co., last week succeeded in reinstating two workers who were fired. Those fired were the vice president and delegate to the Trade Union Unity League of the United Sausage Workers Union. Nat Conley and Otto Mannsfield were the committee spokesmen who went to the company office to demand re-instatement of the two workers fired for union activity.

At the union's picnic Sunday five hundred worksrs were present. An action conference of all sausage workers will take place on Saturday, July 14 at 2 p. m. in Swiss Hall, 4656 Canton Ave.

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Negro Reformism in the Camp of the Imperialist Enemy

N.A.A.C.P. POLICIES INEVITABLY LEAD TO BETRAYAL OF NEGRO MASSES; CRAWFORD CASE A CLASSIC EXAMPLE

By CYRIL BRIGGS

THE defeat in the Alabama primaries of Judge James E. Horton, "liberal" lynch jurist, is seized upon by the Pittsburgh Courier, unofficial organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (N. A. A. C. P.) as the occasion for another unprincipled attack on the Communists.

The Communists are held responsible for Horton's defeat and for the triumph of Bibb Graves, notorious Ku Klux Klan candidate for governor of Alabama. The N. A. A. C. P. — Roosevelt mouthpiece declares, with shameless parroting of the arguments of the Alabama lynchers against "outside interference" with their persecution and lynch terror against the Negro masses, that:—

Cyril Briggs

"The net result of the flood of threatening letters, telegrams and denunciations poured upon Alabama by zealous Communists the world over, has not been to make white Alabama ashamed and more disposed to mete out even-handed justice, but rather to increase bigotry, chauvinism and race prejudice. Outside interference always does that, from the family to the State, unless it is skillfully executed, and Communists are notoriously bungling and inept."

This is a re-statement of the familiar reformist philosophy that since resistance on the part of the oppressed invites new reprisals from the oppressors there should be no resistance, but slavish acceptance of oppressors, persecution and terror.

Reformist Philosophy Leads to Betrayal

But the class and national struggles have their own dialetics. The growth of the revolutionary resistance of the toiling masses causes the ruling classes to intensify their terror, but at the same time it is the power which alone defeats, forces the ruling classes to withdraw their bloody attacks. This is shown, for example, in the fact that the Alabama rulers have been forced three times to postpone the dates set for the mass murder of the Scottsboro boys. Certainly not because they were ever "disposed to mete out even-handed justice," but because of the roar of indignant protests by millions of white and Negro workers against the monstrous frame-up and lynch death verdicts.

* * *

ON the other hand, the reformist philosophy inevitably leads to collaboration with the oppressors and betrayal of the struggles of the oppressed. This is exemplified in the persistent attempts of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership to disrupt the mass fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. It is emphasized in the shameless betrayal by that leadership of George Crawford, William Peterson and other framed-up Negro workers. With the net results of the "skillful" back-door diplomacy and dickering with the lynch courts by the reformist leadership, we will deal later on in these articles, in connection with the Crawford betrayal—a classic example of the aptitude of the "non-bungling" reformist leaders for cooperation with the lynchers.

Scottsboro Mother

Mother Ada Wright, mother of one of the Scottsboro 9, who got the floor at the recent convention of the N. A. A. C. P. only after a sharp battle.

Lynchers Learning to Appreciate N. A. A. C. P.

That the Southern ruling class lynchers are increasingly coming to understand and appreciate the role of the N. A. A. C. P. leadership is shown in their changing attitude toward the organization. Where formerly its activities were fiercely opposed, they are now welcomed by the ruling class. The jailers of the Scottsboro boys are today the most ardent exponents of N. A. A. C. P. "defense" for these boys. In Jefferson County Jail, Birmingham, Ala., several of the boys have been tortured and held in solitary in a vain effort to force them to repudiate the I. L. D. and accept the "defense" of the N. A. A. C. P., according to statements by the boys themselves.

Significantly, too, under discussion of the "Changing Front," the 25th Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., held last week in Oklahoma City, Okla., adopted a proposal for closer co-operation with the "liberal" section of the Southern white ruling class. It at the same time rejected the appeal of the Scottsboro Mother, Ada Wright, for a united front with the International Labor Defense and the revolutionary white and Negro workers in the fight for the Scottsboro boys.

The Courier's latest diatribe against the Communists is symptomatic of the new attempt to disrupt the mass fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. It is moreover a re-statement of the resistance of Negro reformist leaders to militant mass defense for Negro victims of capitalist justice. On both these counts, the reformist leaders are shown in a united front with the lynchers and their courts.

* * *

FOR the purpose of its slanderous attacks on the Communists, the Courier finds it necessary to "forget" that these same courts had condemned eight of the boys to be electrocuted in August, 1931, and that only the world-wide mass protests, organized by the Communists, have prevented the mass murder of the boys during the past three years. It sneeringly refers to the indignant world-wide protests of millions of white and Negro workers as "international ballyhoo." But Messrs. misleaders, it was precisely this so-called "international ballyhoo" that smashed through the criminal conspiracy of silence in the capitalist press, that three times wrested the boys from the death chair, that forced the Courier itself to revise its first version of the case in which, together with the white capitalist press, it described the boys as "rapists."

The policy of revolutionary mass defense, supplemented by the best possible legal defense in the courts, finds ample vindication in the entire history of the long, bitter fight for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Its efficacy is proved not only by the partial victories won in the fight for the Scottsboro boys, but in the victory of the international proletariat in wresting Dimitroff from the hands of the Nazi butchers, in the recent victory of Detroit workers in smashing the frame-up against James Victory, in forcing commutation of the death sentence against Theodore Jordan to life imprisonment, in forcing an Atlanta court to grant bail for heroic Angelo Herndon.

* * *

(Tomorrow's article will deal with the fruits of the N. A. A. C. P. "defense" policy in the George Crawford Case in Virginia.)

AMUSEMENTS

The DAILY WORKER says:
"If you miss one hundred pictures don't fail to see this film."
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Hitler Murders Ordered By Krupp, Thyssen; False Nazi Unity Is Shattered

Fascist Split Proves Communist Analysis; "Rise of the Forces of the Proletarian Revolution Is Proceeding with Seven-League Boots"

NEW YORK.—Before thousands of workers gathered in Madison Square Garden in this city, Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, explained the Communist position on the recent events in Germany.

Analyzing the social forces operating in Germany he said, "The forces of the proletarian revolution are advancing with seven-league boots."

The full text of his speech follows:

Friends and Comrades:

The Daily stories of murder that have poured out of Germany for 15 months, have, in the past week, been varied from the usual in the type of victims. The leaders of the Brown Shirts, the Hitlers, Goerings, Goebbels, Roehms, Heines, Helldorfs, etc., in true gangster style, have begun to murder one another. Here at least we need waste no sympathy on the victims, who were among the most bestial, most sadistic, most perverted of their Nazi Party, whose leaders are the embodiment of bestiality, sadism and perversion.

Last week's gang war within Hitler's top ranks, has, however, a very special interest for all anti-fascists. This event, predetermined by the whole corrupt system of German fascism and its history, marks a definite stage in the maturing of the pre-conditions for the proletarian revolution in Germany. It marks the ripening of that catastrophe which the German Communist Party and the Communist International warned the German masses could be the only fruit of Hitlerism in power.

False Pledges to Masses.

Hitler rode to power on the basis of the wildest promises to the declassed petty-bourgeoisie, white collar workers, impoverished peasantry and the strata of young unemployed workers who never had the training of work in factories, that he would relieve their misery. The bloody smashing of the Storm Troops is the open and final rejection of their claims for the honoring of those promissory notes. It would be wrong to say simply "Hitler did not keep his promises." He kept those he made to Krupp and Thyssen; he defaulted on those he made publicly to the masses.

Hitler promised to restore German economy and to regain for Germany her old international position of "equality" among the imperialist powers. But 15 months of Nazi rule had plunged the economy into new depths, shattered the currency system, destroyed foreign trade, and isolated Germany internationally as she had never before been isolated, while hastening all Europe to the brink of war.

The rising mass movement against Hitlerism on the part of the overwhelming majority of the workers who have always opposed it, emboldened the petty-bourgeois followers of fascism to demand their promised rewards. A section of Hitlers' lieutenants, typified by the unspeakable Roehm, conspired to make use of this mass movement to raise themselves to the position of ruling clique. Under the slogan "second revolution," they tried to use against Hitler the same tricks whereby Hitler came to power. But they forgot that the real ruling clique was Krupp, Thyssen Schacht, for whom Hitler is only the paid thug. The real rulers of the Nazis, German finance capital, gave Hitler his orders last Friday to clean up these conspirators for fear that the break that they would create in Nazi ranks would provide the opening for the revolutionary upsurge of the deeply disillusioned and revolting German masses.

Crack in Brown "Unity."

But the bloody "cleansing" ordered by Krupp, Thyssen & Company, the German counterpart of our steel, oil, auto and shipping magnates, in order to ward off one danger, has created new and greater dangers; at one blow it has split open the boasted Nazi unity. It has shattered the mass base under the Nazi regime, exposed the whole rotten heart of Hitlerism. The danger of the Brown Shirt masses who took seriously Hitler's promises, is suppressed at the price of creating more favorable conditions for the revolutionary masses to prepare decisive blows against it. Events of the last week-end proved the correctness of the Communists who pointed out the impossibility of unity in one Party of bourgeoisie, petty-bourgeoisie and workers. They revealed already great breaks in the crumbling base of Hitler's rule, and forecast its early doom.

When Hitler took power, the bourgeoisie of all countries hailed his advent as opening a new era for German capitalism. The Socialist Parties of the Second International joined this chorus, together with their contemptible adjuncts — the Trotskyites and Lovestonites — by proclaiming a "prolonged era of fascist reaction," and the "irreparable defeat of the proletarian revolution." Social-Democracy, after paving the way to power for Hitler, and after being repulsed by Hitler in their abject pleas for a corner under his dictatorship, within Germany, where Hitler could reach them, licked his bloody hands, while outside of Germany they barked heroically from a safe distance.

Communists Lead Fight Against Hitler

But the Communist Party, which fought Hitler uncompromisingly from the beginning, continued this fight without faltering. Its fundamental analysis was different, its action was different. The Communists, using the fundamental teachings of Marx, Lenin and Stalin as their guide, never failed to see the real class forces at work in Germany. They knew the difference between Hitler's national-socialist demagogy and the class policy of the Krupps and Thyssens which ruled it from behind the scenes. This consistent Communist understanding and policy was expressed last December at the 13th Plenum of the Communist International, in the report of the Executive Committee, in the following words:

"It is not true to say that capitalism has managed to stabilise its position with the aid of fascism as many Social-Democrats assert. This is what the world bourgeoisie WANTS TO DO; this is the aim of its policy of fascization; but the results are altogether different. We say revolutionary development is simultaneously hindered and accelerated by the fascist fury of the bourgeoisie. This dual character of the objective consequences of the policy of fascism must be understood, otherwise it will not be possible to see the perspective clearly. . .

"Amidst the conditions of tottering capitalism, even the fascist terror of the bourgeoisie cannot for long restrain the masses of the workers from decisive action. The terror arouses anger, even among the majority of those workers who up till now have followed the Social-Democrats, and if only the Communists are able to approach these workers properly it will be much less difficult than formerly to win them over to the side of revolution. Even fascist demagogy can now have a twofold effect. It can, in spite of the fascists, help us to free the masses of the toilers from the illusions of parliamentary democracy and peaceful evolution; and the other bait that fascists use in place of these illusions (small private property, national interest) can be exposed by showing what the ruling fascists do for the benefit of the class interests of the bourgeoisie and the landlords. When the big bourgeoisie tries to convert the peasantry and the urban petty-bourgeoisie into a reliable prop for themselves, they accelerate the process of differentiation among these intermediary classes, even where the bulk of the masses of these exploited classes at first swing over to the side of fascism. The ruin of these classes by fascist rule quickly creates the soil for winning them over to the side of the revolutionary proletariat."

With this clear-cut revolutionary perspective, and with the greatest determination and heroism, the Communist Party of Germany went forward with its revolutionary work. It quickly adapted itself to illegal conditions of work. Illegal groups were created in factories, in workers' neighborhoods, and even within the fascist organizations themselves. An illegal press was established, turning out millions of leaflets, newspapers, and pamphlets, which has never ceased to work.

The correct approach and fearless work of the Communist Party resulted in deep penetration into the ranks of the Social-Democratic workers, who had been deserted by their bankrupt and cowardly leaders. Tens of thousands of Social-Democratic actives, joined the Communist cells or allied themselves with them in carrying on revolutionary anti-fascist work.

Reichstag Fire Trial—A Nazi Defeat

The only decisive victories won by the workers against fascism were those won under the leadership of the German Communist Party. Outstanding among these was the decisive defeat of Hitler in the Leipzig Court. Backed by the revolutionary masses of the world, the heroic Communist defendants in the Reichstag Fire Trial hurled defiance in the face of the Nazi butchers, ripped open their corruption for the whole world to see, and showed boldly to the German workers the only road to the destruction of Hitlerism and to working class power. These men—Popoff, Taneff, Torgler, and the giant of them all, Dimitroff, showed to the world the steel-like qualities of revolutionary fighters who stand firmly on the program of the Communist International. This trial signified to the world that Communism in Germany had not been defeated, that it would not be defeated. It was a powerful factor in stimulating all the revolutionary work within Germany and the world-wide mass support behind the German proletariat. The gigantic victory of snatching Dimitroff and his comrades out of the hands of the Nazi murderers, was the first delivered under the Leninist leadership of the Communist International.

It was no accident that the upheaval in the Nazi top ranks took place just three days before the infamous "Peoples Court" of Hitler was scheduled to open with the legal farce of the lynching of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German working class—at a moment when again the world proletariat was gathering its forces in a mighty second blow in support of the anti-fascist struggle of the German workers in the struggle for the release of Ernst Thaelmann.

Thaelmann Trial Stirs Masses

Within Germany itself the approaching trial of Thaelmann, together with the deepening misery and catastrophic condition of the masses, was creating a tremendous revolutionary stirring among the masses. The depth of this can be appreciated by the outcome of the recent factory council elections only a few weeks ago. There, by Nazi **admission, and in the face of intensified terror, the decisive majority rejected the fascists' lists.**

It was this workers' movement which stimulated and gave the foundation to the broad movement of resistance to fascism among middle-class elements, expressed in the churches, among the peasantry, and even among the lower ranks of the Brown Shirts—the fighting forces whereby Hitler achieved power — under the slogan of "the second revolution," which for them meant relief from the class policies carried out by Hitler on behalf of Krupp, Thyssen and the landlords.

Revolutionary Forces Grow

It was in the midst, and as a result of this situation that the events of the past week took place. In this light it is clear, not only that the original Communist analysis of German fascism was correct, but also that the breakup of the fascist regime and the rise of the forces of proletarian revolution is proceeding with seven-league boots. The persistent heroic work of the Communist Party in the factories, in the fascist trade unions, among the Storm Troopers, among all the strata of the exploited population against the Hitler dictatorship, against the demagogy, against the detestable anti-semitism which is the German counterpart of the stink of the slave-market that is constantly stirred up in this country against the Negroes by the white ruling class—these things were and are tremendously important factors in the beginning of rebellion by the masses deceived by Hitler:

We Communists, who never in the darkest days lost our heads, who at all times foresaw and foretold its inevitable and early breakup can now confidently assert that our German Communist Party, with the help of the world proletariat, will more than ever give leadership and organization to the rising revolutionary upsurge, will meet and overcome the tremendous difficulties that still lie in the way, will finally cut through the jungle of fascism. Just as the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Stalin is victoriously building a new world of Socialism, overcoming all obstacles, so the Communist Party of Germany, under the leadership of Thaelmann, for whose freedom we are fighting, will smash the old world which in Germany shows its final and most detestable form, and establish a free Soviet Germany.

The War Set-Up in Washington -- by Seymour Waldman

I

EVERY day mountains of steel are riveted and welded into destroyers, cruisers, submarines and aircraft carriers. Airplanes soar into the clouds carrying tons of bombs. New poison gases crowd the shelves of imperialism. New guns stand ready to spatter death among workers and farmers at record speeds. Fleet reviews and war "games" rehearse the approaching conflict for profit—the profit of the Morgans, Bakers, Teagles, Astors, Rockefellers, Guggenheims, Baruchs, Du-Ponts, Harrimans, Schwabs, Taylors and Mellons.

As the armaments pile rises higher and higher and billions of dollars flow through the pipes of the Roosevelt New Deal into war preparations for the threatening imperialist struggle for new markets and for the redivision of old ones, the breast-beating "patriotic" oratory, over the radio, in the press and on the public platform, becomes more fervid for war and more frantic against the mounting anti-war sentiment of the masses.

Machine guns and tanks, bombing planes and warships are manufactured for avowedly imperialist purposes and as a supposed war preventive. Norman H. Davis, insider with General Pershing on J. P. Morgan & Company's favored-customer lists and Hoover-Roosevelt "disarmament" spokesman at Geneva, advances the familiar United States proposal for the abolition of certain "aggressive" weapons, possessed by its imperialistic rivals, as "a method of disarmament" which "constitutes a realistic aid to peace." On the very same day, Secretary of War Dern, Utah banker, urges the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives to recommend passage of the Thompson Bill to increase the enlisted and officer personnel of the Army at an additional annual cost of $35,000,000. Thus Roosevelt's War Secretary explains the imperialist war meaning of the Roosevelt "disarmament" expert's concern for "the general peace and progress of the world."

President Roosevelt himself shows how thin is the pacifist cloak under which he launches gigantic war preparation measures. What's all this war talk about anyway, he says, before signing the billion dollar naval construction Vinson Bill. Why, this bill doesn't appropriate one penny; it simply authorizes me to go ahead and build up to London Naval Treaty strength. Then, three weeks later, he gives the word to go full speed ahead with the first destroyer-submarine building under the Vinson Bill—the $40,000,000 cost of which is to come out of "Public Works." And, concluding his Gettysburg Memorial Day speech, on the eve of reviewing the greatest "peacetime" armada in the history of the country, he gives "renewed assurance that the passions of war are mouldering in the tombs of Time and the purposes of peace are flowing in the hearts of a united people."

New worker and farmer cannon fodder is wanted. Workers beware and prepare—AGAINST war.

II

The alimentary canal of the Blue Eagle is a sixteen inch gun. The producer of this bristling bird is Franklin Delano Roosevelt, wartime Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson (who "kept us out of war" to "make the world safe for democracy") and Big Navy man.

Total allotments, under the guise of "Public" and "Civil" works, for direct and indirect war preparations and the total authorizations and appropriations for military purposes conclusively demonstrate the war character of the Roosevelt Administration—the instrument which at the same time reduced the standard of living of the majority of the workers and erected a huge government strike-breaking apparatus.

Roosevelt, up to May 7, 1934, allotted $747,950,775, or more than 22 per cent, of the $3,300,000,000 Emergency Public Works fund for direct and indirect war preparations, exclusive of the $248,366,908 given to the War Department engineers for rivers and harbors and flood control, a substantial part of which goes to seacoast defense for channelling and dredging and surveys of the ocean floor for submarine operations in addition to serving to supply military engineers with continual war training. This is also exclusive of the $50,000,000 allotted to the Tennessee Valley Administration, the greatest part of which is involved in the construction of the world's largest integrated electrical power production system, obviously a huge power reserve for war plant operations.

This 22 per cent plus is also separate from the $585,719,943 appropriated by Congress, before the creation of the P. W. A., for the military activities of the Army and Navy for the current fiscal year ending July 1, 1934. Nor does this $747,950,775 total include the $40,000,000 (allotted from new P. W. A. funds) which Roosevelt got for two heavy and twelve light destroyers, and six submarines authorized by the Roosevelt-backed Vinson Bill, a measure which gives the President blank authority to build, above and beyond the program already under way, an armada of about 102 warships and 1,184 war planes. This Vinson Bill program, incidentally, also authorizes in general terms the replacement of all over-age (20 years old or over) warships under the terms of the naval treaties. This means that authority has been given Roosevelt to build an entirely new fleet of 15 battleships at a minimum cost of $45,000,000 each, since all the U. S. battleships are either over-age or nearly so. The $40,000,000 war slice brings the "Public Works" warship total to 52 —an eloquent forerunner of Roosevelt's plan to construct a navy "second to none" and for dotting the clouds with thousands of Army and Navy long distance planes capable of flying to and returning from the Far East.

Without even touching upon the $316,228,991 War Department Appropriation for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1934, or on the Navy's $284,658,799 (more millions, called deficiencies, will be added at the end of the year), the War and Navy Departments have already been given $1,333,670,718.

Compare this with the $114,000,000 appropriated in 1916 (typical pre-war year) for the purely military activities of the War Department and the $37,000,000 appropriated for its rivers and harbors use. Compare Roosevelt's $561,757,723 ("Public Works" plus the regular appropriations) with the $152,000,000 appropriated in 1916 for the Navy Department.

Add the $39,000,000 received by the War Department from the sale of old clothing, which is to be used for new clothing and equipment, and we obtain the staggering total of $1,372,670,718 as a mere introduction to the war building now being blueprinted. Such as the acknowledged war bill (S. 3182), favorably reported to the Senate by the Committee on Mines and Mining, which would set aside a fund of $200,000,000 "To provide for the purchase of the surplus copper, heretofore mined and processed in the United States . . . for the use of the United States in constructing military and naval equipment and . . ." Or, among the hundreds of war preparations bills brought before the House Military Affairs Committee by its Chairman and member of the War Policies Commission, John J. McSwain of South Carolina, the proposal for the establishment of a separate airplane flotilla of 2,000 war planes, the addition of 400 officers and 6,200 men at a cost of about $80,000,000. Or, among many other war plans, the enlargement of the Army and Navy personnel.

These figures are necessarily conservative because it is impossible to estimate how many millions (unitemized) under C. W. A. (its funds came from P. W. A.) control went to the reconstruction of Army forts (those around Niagara Falls, for instance) or to segregate the actual war millions which went into such enterprises as the C. W. A.—P. W. A. War Department construction of Fort Lewis, near Tacoma, Washington. This Fort, which has little if any strategic value, is obviously being prepared for a concentration camp.

Following is the way just a few floors of the Blue Eagle slaughter house (including funds for hospitals and cemeteries) is subdivided:

DIRECT WAR PREPARATIONS
(as of May 7, 1934)

	from P.W.A.
A—War Department	
Air Corps (airplanes)	$7,500,000
Seacoast Defenses	7,000,000
Insular Affairs	1,500,000
National Guard	2,335,205
Ordnance (ammunition)	8,000,000
Signal Corps	176,170
Quartermaster Corps: Housing and Technical Construction	80,132,765
Motorization	10,000,000
National Cemeteries	592,161
Funds from C. W. A. (part of P. W. A. fund)	25,000,000
Total	$120,209,720
B—Navy Department	
Aeronautics	7,500,000
Engineering	712,500
Ordnance	330,225
Secretary's Office (machine tools)	2,880,000
Supplies and Accounts	305,982
Yards and Docks: Physical Improvements (Including Construction at Shore Stations and Storm Damage)	25,150,537
Naval Hospital, Philadelphia	2,350,000
Navy (statutory) — for construction of 32 warships ordered by President Roosevelt	238,000,000
Total	$277,098,934
C—National Committee for Aeronautics	$247,944
TOTAL DIRECT WAR PREPARATIONS	$397,556,598

INDIRECT WAR PREPARATIONS

	from P.W.A.
Emergency Conservation Corps:	
Purchase of land	$22,325,000
Current Expenses	301,037,313
Panama Canal	1,000,000
Coast Guard	25,031,872
Total	$350,394,187

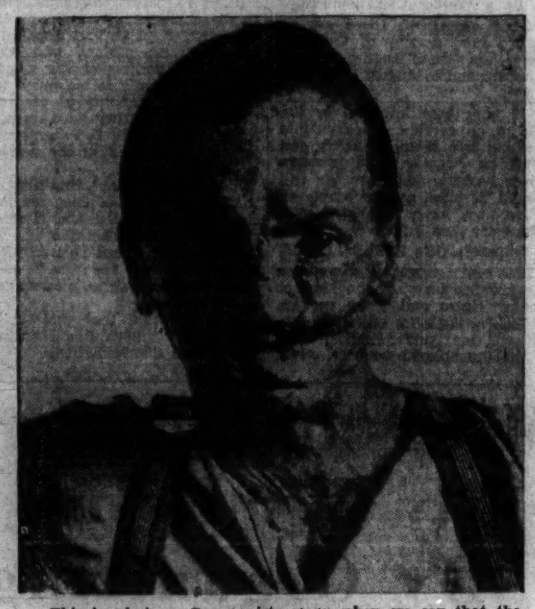
DIRECT WAR PREPARATIONS FROM OTHER SOURCES

Amount already appropriated by Congress for military uses of Army and Navy	$585,719,943
Army receipts from sale of old clothing to be used for purchase of new clothing and for transport	39,000,000
Total	$624,719,943

SUMMARY:

Direct War Preparations: P. W. A.	$397,556,598
Other Sources	624,719,943
Indirect War Preparations	350,394,187
Grand Total	$1,372,670,718

On the Altar of Morgan's Millions

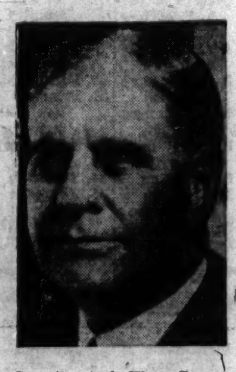


This is what we Communists mean when we say that the workers were used as cannon fodder in the last wa rto protect the loans of Morgan and Company to the Allies. This photo was taken in a base hospital.

Another such war is in preparation. Only the united power of the workers can prevent it and overthrow the capitalist system which breeds such wars.

A War Monger and His Agent

J. P. Morgn, billionaire banker, for whose profits the United States entered the last war. For the swelling of his profits and those of his fellow-workers another war is being prepared.



Secretary of War George H. Dern, head of the Washington war machine being geared for a new war.

Charge Lawson With Libel in Ala.

(Continued from Page 1)

and arrest of reporters whenever stories sent to newspapers favor the working class or disagree with the politics of the police department.

This time the charge against me is "printing and circulating seditious literature." Detective Mozer of the "red squad" in making the arrest based it on my story wired by me to the Daily Worker appearing in issue of May 17. I pointed out to Mozer that this article was printed and circulated in another city but he disregarded this fact, saying that copies of it reached Birmingham.

The irony of this arrest lies in the fact that it followed a cordial noncommittal conversation with Commissioner Downs who, while refusing to give definite assurances on civil liberty, stated that he knew of no cases of interference with the rights of citizens in Birmingham, and that he believed in freedom of the press unless, of course, the stories printed were lies.

Downs denied any personal knowledge of homes of white and Negro workers being invaded and searched without warrant, although we showed him a list of 14 cases with names and addresses.

As we were leaving Downs' office a few thugs standing in the corridor whispered, "We'll get the license number of their car and run them out of town." Following these threats Mozer took me in custody.

The delegation unanimously states, "Lawson's arrest raises clear the issue of press censorship in a form practically unheard of in a free country. The charge involves solely Lawson's professional activity as a newspaper man, and is a clear violation of the rights of the press. If the police can misuse their authority in this way against reporters no newspaper man is safe."

Bullets, Tear Gas, In N.J. Farm Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

of the small local farmers have pledged their support of the strike. These local farmers are robbed and gypped by Seabrock who increased his large holdings at the expense of the smaller farmers. At present he is buying up delinquent tax claims in order to be able to seize more small, ruined farms.

The United Farmers' League, with Dief Dahl, organizer, is active in uniting the farmers for the support of the farm workers' strike.

More than 400 workers are involved in the strike which has for its main demand the maintenance of the 30 cents an hour rate agreed to by Seabrook in a contract signed with the union in April after a successful strike.

Many Negro workers are on the picket lines and take a prominent part in the Strike Committee of 15 which was elected by the workers to lead the struggle.

The workers live in miserable shacks on the landlord's ground for which they pay high rents. Child labor was rife, the children getting 5 cents an hour. Seabrook wants to restore the old 17 cents an hour scale for the workers.

Stop depending for news and information on the capitalist press that favors the bosses and is against the workers. Subscribe to the Daily Worker, America's only working-class daily newspaper

NRA Boosts War Chemical Firm's Dividends Over 150%

By A. B. MAGIL

DETROIT.—Profits of the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich., one of the largest manufacturers of war gases and materials for war gases in the country, were $5.29 per share during the past year, according to an announcement of the company. This compares with $2 per share for the previous year.

These are the largest peacetime earnings in the history of the company, the announcement states. Evidently, the Blue Eagle has laid many golden eggs in the Dow nest as a result of intensified war preparations.

The announcement of the huge profits of Dow Chemical comes shortly after the death of two workers in the Dow plant, killed by mysterious war chemicals. Low wages, speed-up and failure to provide proper safeguards for the workers are other ways that the company jacks up profits.

"How Long Can Hitler Hold Out and Who Will Succeed Him?"

"Purging" Will Not Strengthen Hitler, Nor Will His Regime Collapse Automatically; It Will Be Overthrown By the Workers and Their Allies Led By the Communist Party

NEW YORK.—Pointing out that the recent butcheries of Adolph Hitler could not be compared to the Matteoti murder in Italy of 1924, C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, central organ of the Communist Party, declared that only the Communist Party of Germany would solve the problems of the masses of that nation.

"Who is after Hitler?" he asked. "To the Communist Party belongs the honor," he answered.

The full text of his speech follows.

Comrades and Friends:

Last Saturday's bloody deeds in Germany made clear to the whole world the impending downfall of Hitler and his murder gangs. This is no longer questioned. Today on all lips are only the questions, "How long can Hitler hold out?" and "Who comes after Hitler?"

To the question, "How long?" there are two typically wrong answers. First, is the argument that just as Italian fascism had its crises and cleansings, its Matteoti case, etc., out of which Mussolini emerged stronger than ever, so Hitler will come through and maintain himself for a long time even against universal condemnation. This argument has the fatal defect that it forgets that Mussolini arose at a time when world capitalism was regaining strength after the post-war crisis, that Mussolini maintained himself by enormous loans from America, that Italian fascism arose in a time of ebb of the world revolutionary movement. Hitler has none of these advantages. He must overcome the world crisis, or fail. He must ask for vast loans at a moment when he must repudiate the old loans, and when the world credit system is paralyzed. He must defeat not only the rising German proletariat, but also the revolutionary movement rising throughout the world. He has no way out but suppression and hunger for all who labor and war. To accomplish these tasks, Hitler would fail even though he were ten of the Mussolinis who today is also forced to admit the bankruptcy of his system and plunge the Italian masses into hunger and war.

No Automatic Collapse

The second wrong answer to the question, "How long?" is that which now predicts the immediate and automatic collapse of the Hitler regime. The leaders of the Brown Shirts are now assassinating one another, but they will not finish the job. That must be done, not by these degenerate and declassed elements, but by the crushing force of a really revolutionary class led by a revolutionary Party.

The question, "How long?" must be answered, therefore, that it will be just that time necessary for the German working class and its allied anti-fascist forces, with the help of the world proletariat, to swing its forces into action, and, through a series of struggles, finally win through.

"Who comes after Hitler?" Who will lead the German workers and toiling masses to victory?

Will it be one of a combination of bourgeois parties, the churches, etc.?

But these parties and their leaders had forfeited the confidence of the masses, even of their closest adherents, already before the rise of Hitler. Each and all of them at one time or another had actively collaborated with Hitler. Their fate is indissolubly bound up with that of the Nazis; they make no serious pretense of independent life.

Will it be the Social-Democratic Party, the party of Wels, Severing, Leipart, Nozke, Stampfer? But these people publicly delivered themselves to Hitler when on May 17, 1933, in the Reichstag, they voted confidence in the government of Hitler, and many of them are at this moment on Hitler's pension-roll. Even "our own" Norman Thomas is forced to wash his hands of this discredited carrion.

Will it be the new "left" Social-Democrats with their Trotskyist and Brandlerist allies? These "heroes," whether in the refuges of Prague and Paris, or in Germany of the "New Beginning" group of "Miles," are all marked by a common feature, namely, their energetic refusal to take part in any active fight against the Nazi regime. They accuse the Communists of "committing suicide" and even of "provocation," because of their unremitting struggle; they are "preserving themselves" for that fine day when Hitler will fall automatically, and, "in a moment of chaos," the masses will "call them to leadership." No, not with such instruments is history made.

There remains the Communist Party. To this Party belongs the honor, at the head of the German toiling masses, of being the only possible broom to sweep clean Germany from the Nazi filth and pestilence.

The German working class, with the Communist Party at its head, having crushed the Hitler regime and its reactionary allies, having established the Soviet power, the dictatorship of the proletariat, will proceed to solve the problems of the German masses. It will end the whole system of capitalist exploitation, which has paralyzed German economy.

It will take over the banks, the factories, the mines, the railroads.

Just as in Germany, Hitler can be destroyed only by the victorious working class under the leadership of the German Communist Party, so in the United States we can defeat and put them all to work to satisfy the needs of the masses. It will end the barbarism of book-burning and the destruction of culture, and open up a new era of enlightenment. It will restore Germany to the position of a great nation having the respect and confidence of the peoples of the world. It will establish a firm alliance with the victorious working class of the Soviet Union, which has already laid the foundation of a socialist economy, and present to the imperialist world an invincible proletarian power.

Only the victory of the proletarian revolution in Germany can save, not only the German masses from catastrophe, but also Europe and the whole world from a disastrous war. Hitler, faced with deepening economic crisis, a split in his own ranks, a rising revolutionary movement, and sharpening international antagonisms, is moving not towards peace and conciliation, as the morons of the capitalist pres tells us, is more than ever impelled irresistibly toward sharper terror at home and imperialist adventures abroad. Only the victory of the German workers can destroy the Mad Dog of Europe and save the world from the catastrophe of a new war.

Many professed supporters of peace in the capitalist governments, knowing full well that Hitler is rushing the world towards war, nevertheless are one and all expressing great apprehension at the threatened downfall of Hitler. That is because they know, and publicly admit, that the only possible successor to the fascist regime is Bolshevism. These "lovers of peace" fear and abhor the victory of the working class more than they do the unbridled slaughter of fascism and world war.

Hitlerism in the United States

It is these same people, who express horror and disgust at the atrocities of German fascism, who steadily help develop more and more the same fascist tendencies in the United States. All the features of pre-Hitler Germany which marked the preparations for open fascist dictatorship, are now showing themselves in the United States. Just as Hitler resurrected medieval anti-semitism, so the American bourgeoisie is using the traditional Ku Klux Klan terrorism of lynch-law against the Negroes, as well as importing the anti-semitism of Hitler, and instigating a wave of chauvinism against the foreign-born masses.

Just as the Social-Democrat Grzesinski, preparing the way for Hitler, clubbed and shot the workers of Berlin, so also the "liberal progressive" LaGuardia, advance agent of the American Hitler, is daily assaulting the workers of New York. Just as Bruening, Schleicher, Von Papen, crushed the strikes of the Ruhr miners, and the Berlin metal and transport workers, preparing the rise of Hitler to power, so in California the state troops are firing upon striking marine workers, killing 3 and wounding over a hundred yesterday alone. Pennsylvania cossacks shot down the Ambridge steel workers, Ohio troops fired on the Toledo strikers, Minnesota militia broke the Minneapolis truck drivers strike, Milwaukee police beat up and jailed the striking street-car workers, New Jersey troops and police are smashing the agricultural and furniture workers strikes and cancelling all civil rights, Alabama armed forces are shooting down Negro and white miners, all under the banner of Roosevelt and the New Deal.

Do you realize, comrades, that in the last few months in the United States over 30 workers have been killed in cold blood on the picket lines, and several hundred have been seriously wounded? Did the regime of Bruening and Severing in Germany do any better than this in paving the way for fascism? Have Hitler and his murder-gang anything worse on their record than the weekly lynchings of Negroes in the United States, or the decisions for the legal murder of the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon?

On the Road to Fascism

Clearly, American finance capital is rushing forward on the road to fascism.

We must learn all the lessons of the tragic experience of the German masses. We must rouse and organize the broadest support in America to the German anti-fascist struggle. We must make of this solidarity movement, at the same time, a struggle against rising fascism in this country, and defeat it before it ever comes to power.

feat rising fascism only under the leadership of the Communist Party of the U. S.

All of you, workers, professionals, intellectuals—white and Negro, join the fight to free Ernst Thaelmann, the fight against fascism, in Germany and the United States, to defeat the forces that are threatening the destruction of the human race.

Join the only organization that is really fighting effectively every day and that can finally defeat this bestial, bloody reaction of fascism. Join the Communist Party of the United States, section of the world Party of liberation, the Communist International.

Workers Welcome
Famous Restaurant
"Rendezvous of Borough Park"
4818—13th AVE. Brookly, N.Y.

Locals Fight Jim-Crow in Va. Mines

By a Worker Correspondent

RODA, Va.—On April 1 wages were raised from $4.20 per day to $4.60. Prices on the cost of living went up from 70 to 100 per cent. In the mines men load four to six cars a day. Under the re-employment program, instead of starting new places, they began hiring coal loaders to double up all the working places, with about half enough company men. The loaders' wages were cut half, and sometimes more. Then they cut production down to three days a week.

House rent, $8; doctor, $1.70; lights, 1.60; coal, $2.85; mine lamps, $1.12; Roda church, 25c.; U. M. W. A. dues, $1, burial fund, 25c.

With all these, one can imagine what is left for food and clothing.

This has always been counted a slave-driving section, and they have always practiced the worst form of speed-up, and the contract with the U. M. W. A. hasn't helped it in the least.

The rank and file miner is beginning to try to find a way out. When this field was being organized the company fired several men for their union activity, and some never had any action taken on their cases. Dale Stableton, who was appointed provisional president of this district, would always say his hands were tied, when the local officials would try to get a hearing for them. So now the rank and file have combined 12 locals and are demanding the removal of Stableton, and through threats of strike have forced the board to meet to consider five cases. Of the five, two are Negroes.

When they met in a hotel in Appalachia the hotel man told the Negroes they would have to get out. When the chairman of the mine committee started to the hotel, he met the Negroes and told them to come on, and they were told to get out again. But Comrade Masters told them, no. They told him they would call the police. He told them to call the police. The police came, and when he told them they had cases there, they were forced to seat them.

The company police are going through the camps telling the Negroes they are not going to be allowed representation on the committees, but the whites and Negroes are both wise to their trick. We have one Negro on our mine committee and one vice-president, which proves the police to be liars.

So, comrades of the rank and file, let's organize against these appointed opportunist officials and be ready to expose the lies of our enemies, and build a union for the workers and of the workers.

Electric Shock Is Answer to Starving Worker Asking Relief

By a Worker Correspondent

SHENANDOAH, Pa. — It is well known that everywhere the unemployed who are demanding work are receiving clubs, tear gas, etc.

Here in the anthracite region the unemployed are not treated with gas, they are politely invited to sit down in the chair . . . then an electric current is turned on. When the unemployed receives the shock and springs into the air frightened, then all the staff of the relief bureau begin to laugh merrily. The unemployed worker, coming to himself, walks out humiliated.

Village Board Orders Negroes Deported

Fagan, UMW Head, Hired To 'Improve' Pittsburgh Police

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—This is the crowning insult to the members of the United Mine Workers of America—Fagan, President of District 5, hooks up with the crooked Pittsburgh Police Department, ap-

pointed to the "Police Research Commission, to investigate possible corruption and inefficiency in the police bureau."

What was he appointed for?

Lest we forget, some time ago the same Fagan took a revolver from a miner and killed him with it. There was but very little investigation made at the time by the same police of Pittsburgh, except to shout that it was a Red who tried to kill Fagan, but there was a U.M.W.A. card found on the dead man and Fagan had given him money the day before (but, it seems, not enough, for we still think he had some coming, and came after it the day he was killed.).

The same Fagan helped put over the infamous agreement taking away all the rights to strike, the only way the miners could fight.

In return for the check-off the operators were given the right to check-off the rest of the miners' pay (sec. 43 and sec. 46). Fagan approved the wholesale firing of the miners at the Knot Hole Mine last month under this last section.

I happened to work at the same mine Fagan worked in, and his record was always one of retreat and arbitration.

Bosses Act Against Growing Unity in Struggle for Relief in Madison County, Illinois

By a Worker Correspondent

GLEN CARBON, Ill.—I am enclosing here a copy of the letter which was sent to Brother Joe Cunningham and to August Doeller. It reads:

"I have been informed by the Board on account of complaints coming into them, to notify you that all Negroes must transact their business and leave the city limits at once, as the people of Glen have never associated with the color race before.

"(Signed) Otto Raffaele, Clerk."

This notice comes as a result of the growing unity of the Madison County Negro and white workers, in their struggle for relief and better conditions, under the leadership of the Unemployed Councils. Negro workers on several occasions came to the entertainment given by the Council of Glen Carbon, also Negro minstrels and players, who were greeted by workers of the village. But this evidently is too much for the political machine of Madison County, because they have recently found out that the C. P. is placing its own candidates in the coming election.

It is also significant, that most of the Village Board of Glen are foreign born, Bohemian and German elements, small business men, who know that the attack upon the Negroes is no less the attack upon the foreign born workers, carried on by the bosses.

It is proposed that protests be sent to the Village Board against this vicious discrimination.

Miners In Central City Win Relief By Organizing

By a Worker Correspondent

CENTRAL CITY, Pa.—The conditions of employed and unemployed in this mining camp have recently gone from bad to worse.

The mines in Central City are working one and two days a week, and in Cairnbrook, Lohal Hanna mine No. 6 is working on the same schedule, with no payment for slack or other dead work. Miners who are working find themselves starving on the job, as most are getting snags, or 12 or 13 cents on pay day.

Many of the miners applied for relief, but the relief investigator, Clara M. Russel, told them, nothing doing for you. The miners came to the unemployment council where we took up the cases, elected committee to fight for relief. She didn't want to recognize the committees, or at first take up the cases.

The spokesmen of the committees took the floor in the relief and spoke, exposing the relief officials, and called on the workers to join in the council and fight for relief for every family. The investigator then changed her tone, and says now, "What can I do for you, Mr.?" We forced her to put the first 11 cases we have on relief immediately, some getting relief the next day, and others by the end of that week.

Since that time we haven't had much trouble putting families on relief, as we send the committees to the county emergency relief board in Somerset, and we forced relief for all.

Two weeks ago the investigator tried the same trick, "Nothing doing for you." We sent the committee back, and she didn't want to recognize them, and when the committees demanded relief she left everything on her desk and phoned for the police to come. The committees stayed there.

One of the committees called the County Emergency Board director to come up and see that the committees be heard, and cases taken up, or we will come to Somerset. One of the directors of Somerset came too.

By this time there were the investigator, the police, and the Somerset director, and the miners, men and their wives. We brought up case after case for relief, and exposed the investigator, and forced them to take care of every case.

Over 40 cases were put on relief during these four or five weeks. The investigator was removed. We held a special meeting and invited all workers to come and we explained the struggles for relief carried on by our council, and the need of unity to fight against hunger. Also we read the workers the Unemployment Insurance Bill, H. R. 7598 and explained the need for all workers to support it. The president of the Central City local spoke too.

Slave 10 to 14 Hours A Day in Alaska Gold Mines

(By a Worker Correspondent)

FAIRBANKS, Alaska.—Thousands and thousands of U. S. dollars are spent here yearly on the Alaska railroad, and on the highways and trails, building roads to the mines, to help the mine owner get his gold out. And when the president jumps the gold to $35 per ounce, how the boss rejoices. Then the president asks (not demands) in a gentlemanly way that the boss cut the hours so that more men can work and raise the pay.

"I have doubled your profits, commodities are going up, boost

the wages to meet them." Did they do it?

The big company, the F. E. said, "Fine, we will give the slaves back that 10 per cent. cut we took from them last year, but the hours, well, we could give them more, but not less."

The F.E. works from 600 to 800 men, and the large majority work 10-12, and some 14 hours a day.

The writer approached a backward worker on the subject of working 12 hours and he answered: "Why not, I would just as leave work 12 hours as have to waste so much time sitting around in a dirty stinking bunkhouse. What do I care for the other fellow or his family?

Gold—that yellow metal that men go crazy over, starve, and freeze on the trail—that calls men to the hills to hunt, and live on bacon and beans, wild meat and rabbits, just to stake a claim, that the big boss will give you maybe 5 per cent. of its value for, or cheat you out of it all. That is prosperity in Alaska, those are the conditions for the worker by the day. Now, as the gold barons seem to be the government of this part of Alaska, it is up to the class conscious workers to organize. The golden opportunity of the age has been at hand to demand 8 hours and a $6 per day per minimum; with the longshoremen on strike, no boats can come to Alaska to bring men.

But no organization exists, and the boss has stool pigeons in all camps, looking for agitators, and as soon as your number is known you are laid off.

No work for lots of the old timers that came in the early days and put Fairbanks on the map, to live on long trail mushing in that 50 and 60 below temperature. It has made their eyes dim, their hearing bad, and their hair gray. We have a home for these men, known as the Pioneers home, but that is full and hard to get into.

Now what we need in Fairbanks is some good live wire organizer. There is room for two or three times as many men as are working under this system, and a good living for all. So let's get together. Remember, united we eat, divided we starve.

Averages 5 Cents A Day in Colorado Tungsten Mine

By a Mine Worker Correspondent

RANDSBURG, Col.—As I am out in a mining camp looking to see if I can make beans, here are the conditions. The leaders have to give one third to get to work, and have to furnish all of his tools, powder, etc. and take all the chances, then sell to the company for $2 per unit less than the company gets. This is tungsten, and you have to have 100 pounds before you can sell, and then wait three months for your money.

Some are getting $1.50 per day, and others are somewhat better off —$2 to 3.50 per day. Board is about $1.25 per day, meals only.

I have received some very good letters from Russia, telling of the way they handled their conditions. They are so far ahead of America that we don't know where we are at. I will fight for Communism as long as I live.

I have put in some time here and have only averaged earnings of five cents per day, so how long can a man live on that?

PARTY LIFE

How One AFL Local Voted to Back Workers Jobless Bill

Correct Method of Bringing Forward Bill Results in Isolation of AFL Burocrats

At a recent meeting of our A. F. of L. local, the bill for Unemployment and Social Insurance H. R. 7598 was passed with only one vote registered against it.

The local in question has a membership of about 500 of whom 300 are new members recruited in the organization drive since the beginning of the N. R. A. At first the members thought the N.R.A. and President Roosevelt would bring them better conditions. But as time went on and members were laid off right and left with local officials taking no action, there was a growing feeling of unrest and discontent. All this time two militant members had been criticising the N.R.A. and the vacillation of the A. F. of L. officials and had made the membership conscious that the officials weren't working for their interests.

When one of the militant members brought up the question of the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill by making a motion that the local go on record for its adoption, there was a lengthy discussion, but the leaders of the local succeeded in having it referred to the Executive Board to to be considered and reported on at the next meeting.

The Fight for the Bill

At the next meeting the minutes of the previous meeting were read and no mention was made of the motion for the passage of the Bill. One of the militant members got up and asked that the minutes be corrected and demanded to know what the Executive Board had decided. The answer was that the Executive Board had mislaid the Bill and only found it the day of the meeting so that they would have to take it up at the next meeting. The question was raised to bring it up for discussion immediately but it was referred to "new business."

Then the District minutes were read and it was found that the District had thrown out the Bill and instead had passed the Wagner Bill. The Chairman of the local announced that as long as the District had thrown out the Workers Bill and passed the Wagner Bill there was nothing the Local could do but pass the Wagner Bill.

Under "new business" one of the militant members made the motion that the discussion be opened on the Bill. He then took the floor and explained the Bill—what it meant to the organized workers, to the unorganized, to the unemployed in terms of the present day speed-up, lay-offs, increased use of machinery which meant that many of the fellows would never get back on their jobs again, what it meant to their wives and children, their standard of living, etc. The talk was made as real to the workers as possible so that they would know what it meant in terms of their every day needs and that it was not a lot of baloney as was the Wagner Bill. He drew comparisons between the Workers Bill and the Wagner Bill, point by point.

After this brother sat down it was surprising to see the members who had never had a word to say about anything get up and defend the Bill. Even the old members of the local who had always followed the "machine" got up and had something to say for the Bill. Immediately the officials brought up the Red Scare, charging that the Bill was a Communist Bill and that the Local would have nothing to do with it.

Fighting the "Red Scare"

This meant that one of the militant members had to get up and fight the question of the "Red Scare." He explained that the Bill was not a Communist Bill but a Workers Bill, that if the Communists were for it that showed they understood the needs of the workers, that the Communists were the most militant fighters and pointed out some of the strikes in which Communists were in the forefront. He ended up by saying that the time was past when workers could be scared with the "Red Scare," that they are learning who are their friends and who their enemies. This talk was greeted with great applause.

The question on the motion was called for. Instead of calling for a vote in the usual manner by aye and nay, the chairman called for a standing vote thinking he would intimidate the members but every one of them, with the exception of a few of the officials, got on their feet and voted for it. Even one of the officials who had spoken against the bill voted for it.

And this was not all. After the Bill was voted on and passed, a motion was made by one of the brothers that the Local go on record demanding that an official of the District attend the next meeting to take up the grievances of the Local such as the question of fellows who had been thrown out of the shops for organizing and nothing had been done about it, etc.

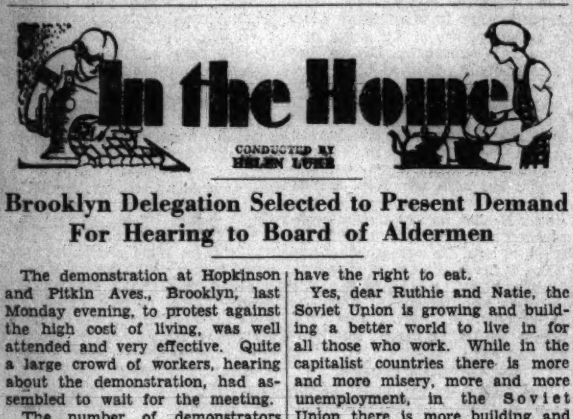
This motion was the natural result of the rising feeling of the members against the N.R.A. and the A. F. of L. officials which had come to a head with the passing of the Bill.

It was 11:30 p.m. when the meeting broke up but the discussion was so interesting that all of the members had stayed through to the end, not leaving early as they usually did. And the members were still discussing things when they left the hall.

This shows that when the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill is put forward properly, it can be passed. When properly brought forward it becomes the entering wedge for the establishment of unity between the more advanced, class-conscious workers and he militant but as yet not class-conscious workers. Also that when the "Red Scare" is faced properly, it is no longer useful to the officials.

We now have a group in our local around the two militant members and consider this a good start for developing and opposition movement.

E. A. W.



Brooklyn Delegation Selected to Present Demand For Hearing to Board of Aldermen

The demonstration at Hopkinson and Pitkin Aves., Brooklyn, last Monday evening, to protest against the high cost of living, was well attended and very effective. Quite a large crowd of workers, hearing about the demonstration, had assembled to wait for the meeting.

The number of demonstrators grew close to 500. Placards were plentiful, several speakers were met with the greatest enthusiasm, a collection was made, and a number of women gave their names to join the Women's Councils.

A delegation was elected (there were plenty of volunteers) to present demands to the Board of Aldermen for a hearing on the high prices of food, especially milk.

The Bronx meeting did not come out so well. Attendance was small, which is unusual for the Bronx. The hour—11 a.m.—probably accounted for this. Housewives are tied up with housework in the morning.

* * *

We have a letter from a housewife in Rochester, N. Y., announcing a newly formed Council of 12 members and asking for directives for discussion and activity. We'll print and answer this next week.

* * *

STORK OVER LENINGRAD

Comrade Edith R. of Woodridge, N. Y., has sent us a copy of a letter she received from her sister in Leningrad, U.S.S.R. It follows:

Dear Papa, Mama, Ruthie, and Natie:

A little boy was on May 13 born to us. We expected him on May 1—but he was not yet ready—and refused to come.

Both of us are feeling fine. We are enjoying our vacation in the hospital where before the revolution only the wives of the Czar and their relations were allowed to give birth. It is a beautiful building. The furnishings all have the crown and stamp of the Czars. Even the dishes were made of such good stuff that they last to this day. There are white cream pitchers, pure white, transparently thin, stamped with the eagle and crown of the Czars—from which, we plain ordinary working women, today have the right to eat.

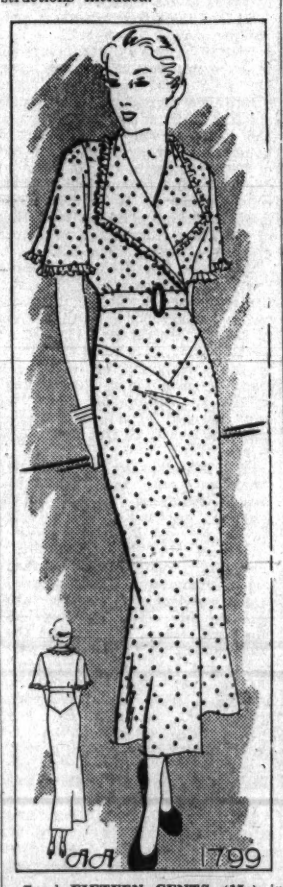
Yes, dear Ruthie and Natie, the Soviet Union is growing and building a better world to live in for all those who work. While in the capitalist countries there is more and more misery, more and more unemployment, in the Soviet Union there is more building and striving toward a better future.

That is why I am happy that our boy was born here where he will grow from an Octobrist—to Pioneer—to Comsomol—to a fighter and builder of Communism.

From Jean and Al W.
Leningrad, U.S.S.R.

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1799 is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46. Size 36 takes 4¼ yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.



Send **FIFTEEN CENTS** (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th St., New York City.

CAMP WO-CHI-CA

Fifty kids left July 5th for Camp

REGISTER NOW . . . for second group leaving THURSDAY, JULY 19th.

Plenty of fun - Nourishing food Working Class Education

$13.00 for Two Weeks

Office:
35 EAST 12th ST., Rm. 509
New York City

NEWARK unemployed and part-time workers (men, women, boys, girls) can earn expenses by selling Daily Workers. Special offers. Call at office, Daily Worker, 7 Charlton St. Ask for Nick or Edwards.

Sloss Ore Miners Demand Wage Raise

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

BESSEMER, Ala.—The T. C. I. contract was read in the Sloss-Sheffield union (International Union of Mill Mine and Smelter Workers). The T. C. I. miners accepted an increase of 5c and 3c an hour for muckers and skilled labor, and 30c an hour for common labor.

Why should T. C. I. pay more for the same work than Sloss? Ask any Sloss laborer what class of work he does and what he gets paid and many who are doing chilt work at Sloss are making less than 30c an hour. Where does the difference come from?

—A Sloss Ore Miner.

NOTE:

We publish letters from coal and ore miners, and from oil field workers every Saturday. We urge workers in these fields to write us of their conditions of work and of their struggle to improve their conditions and organize. Please get your letters to us by Wednesday of each week.

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Buy the Daily Worker at the newsstands. Three cents a copy.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

Conducted by Mary Morrow. Children's editor, The Daily Worker. 50 East 13th St., New York City.

WHY THE CITY CHILDREN CANNOT HAVE MILK TO DRINK?

The city children cannot have milk because their fathers and mothers cannot buy it for them. The city people are very poor so they cannot buy milk for their children. The country children do not have it either because their fathers have to sell it to pay their taxes and interest and to keep them living and to keep them in clothing. But still the sheriff comes and makes you leave your home. But some time the farmers do not let the sheriff sell your home.

LEWIS BENTZLEY.

* * *

Lewis lives in Pennsylvania. His father is the secretary of the United Farmers Protective Association. This organization fights for the interests of the poor dairy farmers.

* * *

Dear Shirley:

In your letter you brought up a very important question. I'd like to answer it in this column so that others may know also. So watch for your letter with its answer. It will be printed soon in our Question Box.

* * *

TO THE GRAND CROSSING TROOP, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrades:

We have sent a letter to the Chicago District Pioneer Council about your complaints. We think that they can be very easily settled through your leader. Please have him take it up with the Chicago Council.

KAPPY,
National Pioneer Council.

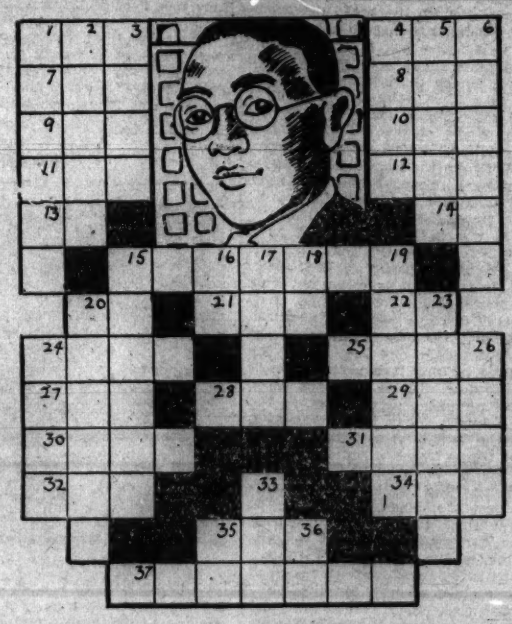
You can join the Daily Worker puzzle club by sending in the solved puzzle.

ACROSS

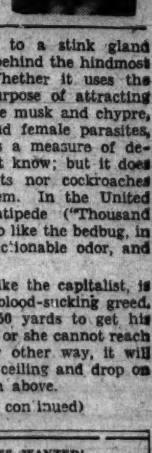
1. To play the part of
4. Bosses' way out of the crisis
7. Blue Buzzard's initials
8. Something to drink
9. Leaders of the A. F. of L.—the workers
10. Girl's nickname
11. Printer's measures
12. 56 in Roman numerals
13. French definite article
14. Exclamation
15. The man in the picture
20. Exclamation
21. Bosses expect workers to live on hot ——
22. Preposition
24. Soaks
25. Periods of time
27. Union railroad (abbr.)
28. U. S. Gov't wanted to —— Tom Mann from this country
29. 18th, 19th 20th letters alphabet
30. Farm tools
31. Principal food of Chinese workers
32. The workers' flag is ——
34. To stitch
35. The poor farmer finds it very hard to pay
37. Something workers cannot get in a bosses' court prison?

DOWN

1. First name of the man in the picture who
2. was arrested for organizing Negroes and whites. The bosses say this is a ——
3. Bugle call meaning "Lights out."
4. What surrounds a
5. A worker can hardly keep
6. on the miserable —— the bosses give
15. The bosses stir up —— between Negro and white in order to divide them
16. Sun god
17. Roosevelt's racketeering outfit
18. Doctor (abbreviation)
19. Last name of one of the Scottsboro boys
20. Dimitroff and his comrades are —— of the working class
23. Emblem of Italian fascists. If you have a dime look at the back of it
24. Industrial part of western Germany
26. A dish of meat and vegetables
33. Workers' children do not get enough to ——
35. Trade School (abbr.)
36. 11 in Roman numerals



Doctor Luttinger advises:



By PAUL LUTTINGER, M.D.

HOW TO GET RID OF PARASITES

1. The Bedbug

We are not referring, of course, to the human parasites who live on the sweat and blood of the working class. These will be disposed of by the social revolution which is one of the easiest methods if the workers would only unite in mass action.

At this time of the year, the workers are plagued by a host of parasites belonging to the family of insects which, like their human counterparts, fatten on the blood of the wretched, underpaid toilers. These insects hide from the light of the day and only work in the dark, like the human beasts of prey. They shun sunlight and open air, and, like the rapacious landlords, find their best hunting grounds in the miserable, unsanitary and overcrowded hovels which the starving workers are permitted to rent at exhorbitant prices.

One of these gentlemen (for they consider work **beneath** them) parasites is the bedbug and his lady, Mr. and Mrs. **Cimex Lectularipus**, who came over to this country, according to the best authorities, in the Spanish galleons and with the best families in the Mayflower. The bedbug had also a number of less aristocratic names, such as, well louse and others. The bedbug has a peculiar smell, due to a stink gland under its belly, behind the hindmost pair of legs. Whether it uses the odor for the purpose of attracting its mate, like the musk and chypre, scented male and female parasites, or whether it is a measure of defence, we do not know; but it does not prevent ants nor cockroaches from eating them. In the United States, the centipede ("Thousand legger") seems to like the bedbug, in spite of its objectionable odor, and eats it alive.

The bedbug, like the capitalist, is untiring in his blood-sucking greed. He will travel 50 yards to get his victim and if he or she cannot reach the bed by any other way, it will creep up to the ceiling and drop on the sleeper from above.

(To be continued)

PICTURES WANTED!

Red Builders selling the Daily Worker — subs getters — carriers on their routes—pictures that will dramatize the drive for 20,000 new readers in two months. Also—reports on how to best sell the "Daily" on the street, house to house, before factories and at meetings. What slogans and arguments are most convincing to new readers? Send us your ideas on what will make this drive a success! Daily Worker, Circulation Dept., 50 E. 13th St., New York.

ADVERTISEMENT

Communist Banquet at Nitgedaiget

To wind up the Communist Party month at Camp Nitgedaiget, Beacon, New York, during which period all profits went toward the fighting fund of this only Party of the working class, a gala banquet has been arranged for this Sunday evening, July 8th.

Delegates to the National Conference of Jewish Organizations (fractions) will be the guests of honor. Leading district and national speakers will participate, with Max Steinberg, district organization secretary officiating.

As this goes to press, the social staff of Camp Nitgedaiget is still guarding the details of the program. Inside information that has leaked out indicates that it will be a very amusing and interesting program. All campers, of course, are invited.

The first International Program of the season is planned for tonight. Songs of six nations will be sung and Free Ernst Thaelmann will be produced by the Theatre Brigade here for the first time. A mass chorus will be included in the cast. (Adv.)

Reopening Sale!

A NEW BRANCH AGAIN AT 14th STREET

RUSSIAN ART SHOP, INC.

—Now at—
109 East 14th Street, New York City
Imported from the
SOVIET UNION
10% Discount to readers of Daily Worker
Wholesale and Retail
Peasant Handicrafts, Toys, Novelties, Shawls, Blouses, Candy, Cigarettes, etc.

CHANGE THE WORLD!

By JOSEPH FREEMAN

IN OUR CURRENT discussions about the possibilities of learning from the schools of the elegant, royalist, Catholic T. S. Eliot, we seem completely to have forgotten a much bigger poet, much nearer to us, from whom we can learn things of profound import. I mean America's greatest proletarian poet, Walt Whitman. Very well: Whitman was not a "Marxist"; but he loved and understood the American working class; he was flesh of its flesh and bone of its bone; he sang and celebrated it; his whole vision—so rich, so vast, so all-embracing, was the vision of the American worker filled with democratic dreams.

Those dreams were betrayed by the bourgeoisie. How can you have democracy when the few exploit the many? Those dreams will be fulfilled by the classless Communist society. But it was because Whitman saw those dreams expanding down the vistas of the future that he is our contemporary.

May 31st—about five weeks ago—marked the 115th anniversary of Whitman's birth. Our literary press ignored it. Perhaps that is natural; we are too busy with the present to bother about the past. Yet we devote time to Eliot and Pound, who belong much more to the past than Whitman. Because it is the voice of bourgeois reaction today, the Eliot school goes back to the classicism of the 17th century, to the Restoration period, when the feudal counter-revolution overthrew the Puritans and reorganized the monarchy. Whitman essentially stems from the utopian visions of the 18th Century. So does Marxism. The ideologues of the French Revolution, with their insistence on the material basis of the world and on universal freedom, are our philosophic precursors; Whitman, the poet of those utopian visions, is our poetic precursor. Whitman himself knew he belonged to the future; advanced Europeans knew it; Soviet writers know it; it is time we knew it, too.

* * * *

Part of the American Mass

WHITMAN WAS ERRAND BOY, printer, carpenter, school-teacher, editor, vagabond, always part of the American mass, always its poet. That is why from the beginning he repudiated the aristocratic notion of art, the hokum about the dignity of letters and the precise rules of style; the fear of "vulgarity"; the pretence that certain words, ideas and themes are not suitable for poetry. Above all he repudiated the aristocratic prejudice that the life of the masses is no fit theme for poetry. He loudly announced himself the bard of America, the bard of democracy; and by democracy he meant both the dignity of the individual and the dignity of the mass. He celebrated "one's self . . . a simple separate person," yet uttered "the word Democratic, the word **En Masse.**"

And because his whole being moved with the democratic instinct, he set himself some rules for the writing of poetry which our young revolutionary poets might well consider: "Avoid all poetical similes; be faithful to the perfect likelihoods of nature—healthy exact, simple, disdaining ornaments . . . Be full of strong sensual germs." And consider this especially: **"Poet! beware lest your poems are made in the spirit that comes from the study of pictures of things—and not from the spirit that comes from the contact with things themselves."**

Whitman sang out of the spirit that comes from the contact with things themselves. That is why America, especially the America of factory, mine, and farm, lives in his poems. "See!" he cries, "steamers steaming through my poems! See in my poems immigrants continually coming and landing; see, in arriere, the wigwam, the trail, the hunter's hut, the flat-boat, the maizeleaf, the claim, the rude fence, and the backwoods village; see on the one side the Western Sea, and on the other the Eastern Sea.

"See pastures and forests in my poems; see animals, wild and tame; see, beyond the Kansas, countless herds of buffalos, feeding on short curly grass; see in my poems cities, solid, vast, inland, with paved streets, with iron and stone edifices, ceaseless vehicles and commerce . . . See the electric telegraph stretching across the continent . . . See the strong and quick locomotive as it departs, panting, blowing the steam-whistle. See the ploughmen ploughing farms—see miners digging mines—see the numberless factories. Hear the loud echoes of my songs there!"

To save space, we have set this poem in running prose-form; yet it loses none of its poetic qualities. The poetry comes not from metrical tricks, but from vision and feeling. It springs, Whitman told us, from an idea of democracy "carried far beyond politics into the region of taste, the standards of manners and beauty, and even into philosophy and theology." The Americans he loved, he tells us in one poem, are the men who live among cattle, or taste of the ocean or woods; the builders and steerers of ships, and the wielders of axes and mauls, and the drivers of horses. **"Workmen and workwomen!"** another poem says. **"I will be ever with you, and you shall be ever with me!"**

* * * *

Foresaw a New Culture

OUT OF THIS "restless, resistless race," Whitman foresaw a new culture, "recruiting myriads of men, able, natural, perceptive, tolerant, devout, real men;" and women working and partaking in real life with calm and dignity, comparing with superior carpenters and farmers, "and even boatmen and drivers" without losing the warm charms of womanhood; for "it is as great to be a woman as to be a man."

And he saw other visions: "Years of the modern! Years of the unperformed! Your horizon rises—I see it parting away for more august dramas; I see not America only—I see not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing; I see tremendous entrances and exits—I see new combinations—**I see the solidarity of races** . . . I see men marching and counter-marching by swift millions; I see the frontiers and boundaries of the old aristocracies broken; I see the landmarks of European kings removed; I see this day the People beginning their landmarks (all others give way). Never were such sharp questions asked as this day; never was average man, his soul, more energetic, more like a god; ioi how he urges and urges, leaving the masses no rest."

These lines say what Karl Liebknecht said: **"The future belongs to the People!"** They say what Eugene Debs said: **"The day of the People has come!"** Whitman's sweeping revolutionary poem expresses the democratic ideal when capitalism was young and progressive and raised false hopes. Today capitalism is dying; it has dropped the mask of democracy; its politicians maintain or prepare fascist dictatorships; its literary critics ignore Walt Whitman; to celebrate him who celebrated democracy would be too ironical—or too dangerous.

* * * *

"Warlike Flag of the Great Idea"

BUT THE REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT, which is fighting for a classless Communist society, is heir to the best culture of the past. It is heir to Walt Whitman, who sang of the American toilers. He stands first among our revolutionary poets, for he was not afraid of "propaganda" in his "art." Think of all the hypocritical twaddle that revolutionary poetry is the product of Moscow gold—and ponder these lines: **"For the great Idea! that, O my brethren—that is the mission of Poets. Songs of stern defiance, ever ready, songs of the rapid arming, and the march, the flag of peace quick-folded, and instead, the flag we know, warlike flag of the great Idea!"**

These lines say what the proletarian writers say: **"Art is a weapon!"** And when our poets fight in the spirit of Whitman for the great Idea which inspires them—the idea of Communism—let them see the collision of social classes throughout America, throughout every land in the world, not out of the narrow windows of the tight little poets, but directly, in contact with things themselves. And let them speak, like Whitman in broad elastic cadences woven out of the thoughts and feelings of the American masses and their words, so that the simplest worker may stop and listen, understand and act.

NADIA CHILKOVSKY

And Her Dance Group

In a Program of Modern Interpretative Dances

Saturday, July 7th — **Brighton Center**

At 8:30 P. M. — 3200 Coney Island Ave. (Off Brighton Station)

ALSO ON THE PROGRAM

"The News Boy" performed by the Workers Lab. Theatre; The Mapelton Workers Club Chorus; Brighton Club, Dram. Section

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Inside Story of Corruption of Nazi Regime Shows How German Socialist Leaders Aided Advent of Fascism

German Militarist Traces the Daily Course of Hitler's Bloody Rise to Power In "The Berlin Diaries"

By HARRY GANNES

WHILE Hitler with rifle fire and rivers of blood seeks to wipe out some of his most faithful followers, we are able to open the secret records of his rise to power. The corruption and the filth of the fascist regime in Germany is so immense that not even fire and murder can wipe out half of it.

Harry Gannes

Just before the present crisis of the Nazi regime, an important book was published entitled, "The Berlin Diaries," by General X, edited by Dr. Helmut Klotz (William Morrow & Company, $2.75). The anonymous general has been identified. The New York Times proves quite conclusively he is General Hans von Seeckt, one of the organisers of the Reichswehr, the German Army, which plays such an important part in present day events in Germany.

Very close to the inner ruling circles, appriaed of every move of Hitler's rise to power, on the most intimate terms with the leading figures of the Nazi regime, many of whom have now been shot and cremated by Hitler, his book is of the utmost importance not only in understanding what is happening now in Germany, but in appreciating the whole course of Hitler's rise to power, especially the aid rendered to fascism by the Social Democratic leaders.

The conflict within the German bourgeoisie is so bitter that they have no hesitation in killing one another. No wonder, in this situation, that we got the whole filthy story of their intrigues, of their rotten corruption, of the inside life and crimes of members of a decrepit ruling class stopping at no criminal deed to preserve its system.

Despises Social-Democratic Leaders

GENERAL VON SEECKT is no friend of the Communist Party of Germany, though he has unbounded praise for it, and evinces the bitterest contempt for the Social Democratic leaders who licked his boots, and the dirtier boots of every other representative of German capitalism. Von Seeckt is now military adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, training Kuomintang crack armies for war to the death against the Red Army of China. Whatever his motives, the General has published his personal diary, fully documented, presenting the record of the secret intrigues and political corruption of the whole German ruling class in its drastic efforts to save itself in the face of the onrushing proletarian revolution.

Every worker, who can get ahold of it, should read this book. We recommend it especially to Socialist workers. Let them read for their own edification how the ruling class consciously utilized the willingly offered collaboration of the Severings, Brauns, Leiparts, Wels to bring fascism into power.

As far as possible here, we shall endeavor to utilize the most salient facts of this book to describe Hitler's rise to power and the forces behind him.

The book is a day-to-day record of one who was closely connected with all the leading militarists, bankers, landlords, and Social Democratic leaders, from May 30, 1932 to January 30, 1933; that is the period from Bruening, von Papen, Schleicher to Hitler.

Nazis Groomed for Power

WITH the exit of the Bruening government on May 30, 1932, and the entrance of the now much-headlined Franz von Papen to the chancellorship, the Nazis were being groomed for power. The author of the Berlin Diaries accurately tells the role of the Social Democratic in this process.

"But the Social Democrats were scared to death of that; so as to 'guard against' something worse, they were tolerant, sickeningly tolerant, and slowly but surely dissipated what remained of their authority, until their 'policy' (of the 'lesser evil'—H. G.) actually made the advent of Hitler inevitable. They quite openly admit this wretched strategy today and don't even seem to feel anything approaching shame."

Von Papen counted on the Social Democratic leaders to hold the workers in check. He knew that every new decree for lowering wages would be accepted by the Social Democratic leaders to "keep back fascism." **"He (von Papen)," writes the author, "no longer counts the free Social Democratic unions as a power factor; he believes that these died long ago of softening of the bones, only they haven't realized it yet."**

Sought Alliance Against U. S. S. R.

VON PAPEN while in power made his program very clear. He sought a Franco-German-Polish alliance against the Soviet Union. The International Press Correspondence of June 9, 1932, quoted from one of his speeches at the "Deutscher Herrenklub," the aristocratic hostelry and intrigue center of the German bourgeoisie, so often mentioned in the Diaries.

"This alliance," said von Papen, "described as an 'accord a trois,' (a triple agreement) shall serve the purpose of an economic alliance against the Russian Five-Year Plan. Within this 'accord a trois' the French will also be in favor of Germany being allowed to arm . . . The 'accord a trois' must have regard to the fight against Bolshevism."

But to save von Papen, the "lesser evil," the Socialist leaders supported his regime. General von Seeckt who was afraid of the Red Army, afraid the German bourgeois would lose all in this mad gamble, raged against the Social Democrats.

"These idiots of November, 1918!" he cries. "Why didn't they hang the whole crew of these people? They had the power, but they hadn't the pluck. Afraid of their own revolution. A crime of ommission by the Socialists which should be punished by the death penalty."

At the time von Papen made his speech against the Soviet Union at the Herrenklub there was present applauding him none other than Herr Goering, Herr Roehm, Dr. Goebbels, and Count Helldorff. Of this crew, Roehm, and Helldorff are now ashes ignominiously scattered somewhere in the fields of Munich and Litchterfelde "Goering, Goebbels and Roehm greeted von Papen's idea with enthusiasm," says the general.

Then he tells about Hitler. "In the evening I met Hitler (at the house of a Bank and Stock Exchange king, of Jewish extraction too!)" The German Jewish bankers helped finance Hitler to power. "Hitler's volubility is surpassed only by his poverty of thought."

VON SEECKT, like the present General von Blomberg of the Reichswhre, was quite willing to use the Nazis against Bolshevism, but they did not want them to infiltrate the Reichswehr, the last bulwark of German capitalism. "I have little inclination," he writes, "to throw the army open to a gang of dope-taking homosexuals like Captain Roehm." General von Blumberg must have echoed this not so long ago.

Recognizing the role of von Papen in opening the way for Hitler, the Communist Party proposed a united front with the Social Democratic trade unions. Faithful to their class collaboration polices with von Papen, the Socialist leaders refused. The General has a word or two to say about it:

"The Social Democratic Trades Union League have declined the Communists' offer to form a united front. Good. When anyone wants to commit suicide, he shrouldn't be hindered. The Social-Democratic press is jubilant, naturally, over this heroic decision. Long live the Party!"

"But the Red trade unions themselves! Splendid fellows and a splendid idea."

Again, as a militarist and strategist, who for his own reason has no love for the Fascists, declares:

"The Communist counter-movement against the Papen policy is splendid. If only the Social-Democrats, who are terrified to death of a united Red front in case it should prejudice their party, wouldn't keep on putting obstacles in the way! Much might be affected, but for that. But as things are!"

Praises the Red Army

As member of the chief of staff of the Reichswehr, the general gets secret reports of the state of the Red Army in the Soviet Union. He comments as follows:

"An interesting report from our military expert in Moscow. The condition of the Russian army must be excellent! (That's why von Papen who had the support of the Social-Democrats and the Nazis didn't start his pet war against the U. S. S. R.—H. G.) Splendid human material, clever, and (what with us is, unfortunately, still a sore point) incorruptible officers, clear-cut organization, and above all, an almost incredible technical perfection."

He has many more complimentary things to say about the political intelligence of the Red Army, but we can't stop to quote them all.

Incessantly, the Communist Party of Germany, under the leadership of Ernst Thaelmann, was calling for united front actions, for general strikes against von Papen, to smash the intrigues to put Fascism into power. Again and again the Socialist leaders, to preserve capitalism, to preserve the empty shell of the Wemar constitution, already bedunged by the German bourgeoisie, refused. The general, who from his class view point, sees why the Socialist leaders fought with might and main against the united front, declares:

"They must not deceive themselves; there was no doubt whatever that such a general strike would fuse the Social-Democrats and Communists together for good or evil, but with that fusion the fratridicidal struggle between the workers, which had served the Right Wing's interests so well, would be abolished, and that was something to be avoided at all costs."

We are sure at this point the Trotzkyites will call this book a Stalinist plot. That the General is at the present leading 1,000,000 Kuomintang soldiers against what the Trotzkyites call a non-existant Soviet district, is of no moment to them. Such accurate confirmation of the conscious betrayal of the German working class by the Social-Democrats recorded by a member of the ruling class which they were trying to save, in the eyes of the Trotzkyites and Socialist leaders, couldn't be anything short of a Stalinist forgery.

Hits S. D. Police Chief

RECENTLY the Nazis butchered a number of Communists because of the Altona events of July 12, 1932. At that time, the Nazis in order to provoke the workers, marched through the workingclass district of Altona, with the protection of the Socialist police chief Grzesinsky. (Grzesinski now, alas, has joined von Seeckt in service to the Chinese butcher, Chiang Kai Shek.) Von Seeckt, in his Diary, is merciless with his comrades in misfortune.

"The attitude of the chief of police, a Social Democrat, is incomprehensible, even criminal; he expressly authorized the Brown Shirts to march through the streets where only workmen live. And he did this although he was urgently warned from every side, even by the Reichswehr in Altona. Of course, he knew better; when has one of these petty despots ever not known better. The constitution must be preserved, even for the Nazis!

"The attitude of the official representatives of the Social Democrats is classic, as ever: The Communists defied the authority of the State!' And who told these clever poltroons that it was only Communists? I hope with all my heart that Social Democratic workmen had a hand in scattering that brown-shirted mob. Who gave Herr Wels the right to defame his own people so persistently?"

On July 20, 1932, the Communist Party calls for a general strike against von Papen, as the forerunner of fascism, as the precursor of Hitler.

How do the Social Democratic leaders answer this appeal? They declare that the general strike has been provoked by Hitler!

Sham Battle Is Staged

A NEW election has been called. The Nazis and von Papen stage a sham battle.

"The Nazis are urging a furious battle against Papen. If their people only knew that the whole thing is only a lying maneuver to cast dust in their eyes and that Papen is in reality only an agent of Hitler they would sing a different tune, I fancy, from their everlasting, ludicrous 'Heil'."

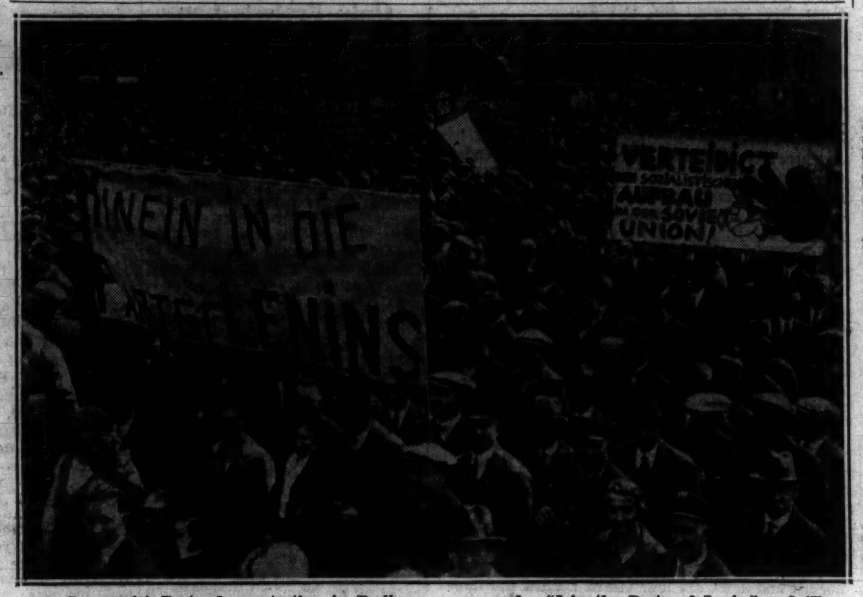
Hitler in shooting Roehm on June 30, proclaimed to the world that Roehm was a disgusting pervert. In fact, he said, he found him in bed with a male companion in the most disgusting posture. The readers of the capitalist press are supposed to take this as a sudden discovery, as a complete shock and surprise to the ingenuous Hitler. So impoverished are the Nazis to explain their bloody deeds against their own followers, that they are forced to dish up the most disgusting stories that have been public property for those who wished to see for years. The author of the Diaries tells us:

"A political journalist had published his (Roehm's) pederastic correspondence (Roehm is a hundred per cent homosexual of the most disgusting type) months before (this is way back in July 26, 1932—H. G.), and driven by necessity, the 'Chief-of-Staff, had thereupon responded by laying a charge against him asserting that the letters were forgeries. . . The letters are genuine and Herr Roehm, Hitler's right hand man and better half, is one of the most notorious pederasts walking about on this earth.

"And what was the creature I had to receive today! Schleicher (who was assasinated along with his wife on June 30, 1934—H. G.) advised me to leal with him sitting and not to leave my chair even for a second. 'Then nothing can happen to you. But be on your guard. Herr Rothm is supposed to be very ardent'!"

Roehm's only answer to the charges was that as long as he served the German bourgeoisie his private life didn't matter, and besides Herr Goering had been shut up in a house as a raving, dope fiend maniac.

Berlin Before Hitler and Nazis Came to Power



A Communist Party demonstration in Berlin during the period described in "The Berlin Diaries." The signs held by the Communist workers read: "Join the Party of Lenin," and "Defend the Socialist Construction of the Soviet Union."

Comm[illegible] Lead Anti-Fascist Struggle

WHILE all this filth and conspiracy goes on, the Communist Party relentlessly carries on the anti-fascist struggle, just as ardently as the Socialists, cooperating with the scurviest agents of the German bourgeoisie, stab the workers on the back. "The Communists are very active," writes the General. The 'antifascist campaign' is flourishing, grows and gains ground and has even infected the Reichswehr."

Among the bourgeoisie the intrigues go on. Safeguarded by the Socialist leaders, they have tremendous scope for their maneuvers. The elections take place, and both the Communists and Nazis gain, bringing the issue to the sharpest cleavage.

Von Seeckt from his class viewpoint estimates the results of the elections:

"But in effect the Communists are the real victors; they have won three-quarters of a million new voters and muster now 90 seats (in the Reichstag). Some food for thought there.

"For behind each of these 90 men stand not merely 60,000 sheep-like voters, as in the other parties, but active fighters, who are resolute and prepared for battle."

Von Schleicher and Von Papen

THE July 31, 1932 Reichstag elections brought a stalemate for the bourgeoisie. Neither Hitler, nor the other capitalist parties won a victory, though Hitler had increased his votes. It was at this point that the ill-fated von Schleicher began to maneuver with von Papen, hesitating between the Nazis and a military fascist dictatorship supported by the Reichswehr. We turn from the general's diaries, to an analysis of this situation by Karl Radek, which throws great light on the present situation in Germany:

On August 25, 1932, Comrade Radek wrote:

"What forms the main support of the Reich President (von Hindenburg, the same "lesser evil" crook of Neudeck that the Socialist leaders helped put into power) is obvious. His main support is the armed forces of the Republic subordinate to him: the Reichswehr. This force sprang into being in the struggle for the bourgeois state of society against the proletariat striving towards socialism. In every critical moment of Germany's post-war history the Reichswehr has uttered its decisive word in the language of the machine gun. General Schleicher has stated that the government must be borne by a broad current of the people. But to what broad current does he refer? His relations towards the Nazis are not known. But already the Papen-Schleicher government is not suspended in the air. It is backed up by a fairly strong social factor, though this has not its base in the masses. The press of the opponents of the Schleicher-Papen government has designated it as a "government of the Gentlemen's Club ("Herrenklub").

The "Herrenklub" today, the club of the Thyssens, Krupps, and other financiers of Germany, is the real cabinet, the real ruling house of Germany, the source from which emanate the orders for the execution of the played-out Nazi leaders, and the slicing away of the mass base of the deluded petty-bourgeoisie.

* * *

WE return to the Diaries. The great Hitler is hysterical because the Herrenklub group, fearing his rabble, are pondering whether to utilise him or General Schleicher. Hitler has one of his frequent hysterical collapses. We can be sure in the present events he is a perfect wreck, and not the hero the American correspondents make him out to be. "Hitler's nerves have completely broken down,' writes General von Seeckt (as if Hitler's 'nerves' had ever been in proper order!). He has been packed away to a sanatorium in Thuringia." These madmen need frequent medical attention.

On August 30, 1932, the Reichstag opens, and Clara Zetkin, because she is the oldest member, has the privilege of making the opening speech.

"The speech of Clara Zetkin, the day's President by virtue of seniority, made a great impression," records the author of the Diaries.

War Plans of German Capitalism

THE bourgeoisie have reached an impasse. The Reichstag is called and then dissolved, and then called again. New elections are set for November 6th. The general meanwhile discusses the war plans of German capitalism. He tells of the horrendous gas and bacterial warfare plans. We quote a sample:

"Highly interesting are the experiments that are being carried on with animals and plants. At any rate, it has been demonstrated that the stuff works even when diluted to the last degree; in other words, with a trifling amount one could gas any large city, and destroy life; that is the main point. Ten of our ordinary passenger aeroplanes could in normal circumstances carry the necessary dose for a million and a half human beings."

On September 19, 1932, after the Communists had forced the dissolution of the Reichstag, the Party issued a manifesto to the German workers, which completely barred the drive towards fascism and the role of the Social-Democratic Party. Addressing the workers in the Social-Democratic Party, the Manifesto said:

"Class comrades in the Social-Democratic Party! Whilst the will to resist and to fight against the capitalist offensive is growing among the masses, the social-democratic trade union leaders talk about 'Socialism' and do everything to prevent the common fight of the workers. The voluntarily surrender trade union wage rates and social legislation. With their demand for 'distribution of work,' for shorter hours without wage compensation, they gave the Papen government the cue for reducing wages and violating collective agreements.

Social Democracy Capitulates

"WITH Bruening they introduced the policy of emergency decrees; they themselves dictated wage cuts, reduction of benefits and taxes for the masses. Behind the mask of 'Fight against fascism,' they elected their Hindenburg into the saddle.

"On July 20, they miserably capitulated and denounced as provocateurs those workers and trade union members who advocated the general strike. They thus encouraged Papen to put through his emergency decrees. Just as on June 20th they sought to console the workers with the Reichstag elections and the state constitutional court so now, by means of big talk about a referendum, they wish to hold back the workers from the strike struggle against wage cuts.

"Today the workers are to accept wage cuts in the deceitful hope of a referendum next year. In the interest of their Hindenburg policy the social-democratic and free trade union leaders forbid the social-democratic workers and lower organizations to fight together with the Communists. The social-democracy supports the Papen dictatorship!"

How accurately this is confirmed by events, and by the admission of this general of the Reichswehr in his intimate diaries.

Reichstag Dissolved Again

THE lines were now being rapidly drawn for the assumption of power by Hitler. The Reichstag was dissolved again because the bourgeoisie, on the basis of the usual parliamentary bickerings, could no longer reach an agreement. The dictatorship of capital must now drop its flimsy mask.

The author here advances one of his pet theories as the motivating factor for the final switch of von Hindenburg to outright fascism and Hitler. Von Hindenburg and von Blomberg had been bribed with huge estates in East Prussia. They had filched millions from the East Prussian Relief Fund, a huge government pork barrel the socialist leaders had enabled the junkers to provide for themselves out of the state treasury. To hide the brewing scandal, von Hindenburg, according to the author General von Seeckt, dismissed the 57-day old Schleicher cabinet, and brought Hitler into the Chancellorship. There then followed the Reichstag incendiary of the Nazis, and the bloody road to power.

For some time, von Hindenburg had been delaying turning the reigns over to Hitler. Von Seeckt writes on December 3, 1932:

"Herr Hitler's modesty is touching! Today Hindenburg has received a long letter from him (in his 'public meeting' style: half-impudent and half-devout), explaining that 'in the future also' he would 'always' be ready to take over supreme power in the Reich. But any cabinet save his own he would refuse to acknowledge and would oppose with all the means at his disposal.

"'Supreme power' is good. Herr Thaelmann, too, would no doubt be ready to take it over. And I am even convinced that he would know better what to do with it than Herr Hitler of all people, this ratcatcher from Braunau (Austria, Hitler's birth place).

* * *

MEANWHILE, the Nazi cohorts were plotting against one another, scheming and intriguing

(Continued on Page 8)

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SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934

Norman Thomas Surrenders

AT THE Detroit convention of the Socialist Party, Norman Thomas appeared as a bold, fearless "left-winger." If and when capitalism collapsed, said Thomas, the Socialists would not hesitate to seize political power whether or not they were a majority. His language was so "radical," so "revolutionary" that "Socialists" like Louis Waldman were said to have suspected Mr. Thomas of turning Communist.

The Communist Party, of course, never had such illusions. We stated at the outset that Mr. Thomas was talking radical only with the aim of holding back the workers who were really moving to the left, who were really moving toward Communism.

To keep them out of the Communist Party, Norman Thomas hoped to convince the workers that if and when capitalism "collapsed" the Socialist Party, and none other, would lead the workers to the goal, to the seizure of political power.

That capitalism would never merely "collapse" was of no consequence to Mr. Thomas. That capitalism, left alone to work out its own problems without interference from the workers, could get out of any difficulties—no matter how severe—was conviently ignored.

Mr. Thomas's aims were best served by brushing aside all the facts of history, by creating illusions about the possible automatic collapse of capitalism only to prevent the workers, through militant class struggle policies, from furthering that collapse. At the same time he seemed to meet the growing appreciation of the workers that only with power in their own hands could they solve the burning problems of security for themselves and their families. Clearly his talk of an "if" and "when" collapse was designed both to hamper the workers in their struggles for wages, hours, working conditions etc., and for the overthrow of capitalism.

* * *

FROM day to day, the huge wind-bag of "radical" phrases set up by Thomas at Detroit collapses more and more.

And in deeds, he has already shown beyond the shadow of a doubt that he is working in the fullest harmony with the Socialist Party "Old Guard," a group so outspokenly reactionary that a writer in the New York Evening Post writes sarcastically that it would be difficult for them to join the Democratic Party since they would be rejected as being too conservative.

Thomas has not only backed down from his blustering statements of the Convention. He has not only explained carefully to the capitalist press that they need have no fears that he has become a fighter for the overthrow of capitalism, or that he will fight American imperialism in the next war.

In deeds, Norman Thomas has already accepted the official stamp of approval of those very "opponents" whom he claimed to be fighting, the Waldmans, the O'Neals, etc. Thomas accepted the Senatorial nomination from the New York State Convention, a convention that rejected his Declaration of Principles. At this Convention, Thomas praised as a candidate for Governor Charles Solomon, a leading opponent of the Declaration of Principles.

* * *

THOMAS and his colleagues of the "left wing" will no doubt find new ways in the near future of attempting to make the rank and file believe that he has real differences with the outspokenly reformist leadership of the "Old Guard."

But in the face of what he has already said and done since Detroit, it will not be easy for him to conceal the emptiness of his "revolutionary" verbiage and the conscious hypocrisy of his recent "radical" maneuvers at Detroit.

In an amazingly short time, Norman Thomas and the whole "left wing" of Detroit have collapsed and surrendered to the obviously reactionary "Old Guard" machine, with whom they never really had any serious differences anyhow.

The leadership of the revolution, of the struggle for Socialism, does not and never will lie within the Socialist Party or any of its "left wing" groups. The path of Lenin, of Bolshevism—this is the only road to the overthrow of capitalism.

This road is shown by the Communist Paarty—and only the Communist Party.

The Inquiry Commission and Thaelmann

THREE days ago the American Inquiry Commission, composed of eight noted American jurists, issued a statement calling for the release of Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German Communist Party.

After condemning Hitler's "People's Courts" as an instrument of "legalized murder," the statement read:

"Only the freeing of Ernst Thaelmann and the others similarly held on such vague grounds can possibly satisfy the demands for justice in accordance with established practices in the civilized world."

Are the men who made up that Commission Communists?

No, far from it.

They were mostly liberals, with one or two conservatives. Some of them are noted for their anti-Communist speeches and writings.

There's Clarence Darrow, chairman of the Commission, recently resigned from the N. R. A. board.

There's Arthur Garfield Hays, members of the Civil Liberties Union, who recently defended Nazis in court.

There's Dudley Field Malone, who has defended the Nazis' right to "free speech," and who is no friend of Communists. George Z. Medalie, Senator Costigan and Roger Baldwin were also on the Commission.

These men called for Thaelmann's freedom because Thaelmann is the symbol of anti-fascist struggle in Germany today.

That the condemnation of the Nazis' so-called "People's" Courts was coupled, in the Commission's statement, with the demand for Thaelmann's liberation, is indicative of the growing mass demand for the freedom of Thaelmann, who symbolizes to the world, as head of the Communist Party of Germany, the leader in the struggle for the liberation of the German people from fascism.

The decision of the Commission comes at the very moment when the personnel of the Hitler regime has been revealed in all its depravity and bestiality. It comes at the moment when the acts of Hitler, long directed at workers, Communists, liberals and Jews, are now visited against the foremost Nazi statesmen, thereby blasting any pretension to the existence of any kind of rule in Germany except the rule of hooliganism and perversion.

The increased world-wide revulsion against the Nazis on the part of workers and the petty-bourgeoisie is translated simultaneously into a growing sympathy for the fighters against fascism, for the underground German Communist Party, led by Ernst Thaelmann, which alone leads the German workers in the struggle against Hitler's bloody rule.

The Commission's declaration is an acknowledgment of the fact of which the American masses, together with the masses everywhere, are becoming more and more convinced.

Join the Communist Party

35 EAST 12TH STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

95 on 224th Hour of Cuba Hunger Strike

Many Near Death; Plan Strikes to Force Their Freedom

HAVANA, July 6—Ninety-five political prisoners, including Communists and Autenticos (rank and file of the Grau-Guiteras group) have reached the 225th hour of their hunger strike for freedom today.

Many are in a dying condition. The Wall Street-supported Mendieta government refuses outside doctors entrance to treat the hunger strikers.

A general political strike is on in the Manzanillo region demanding freedom for all prisoners, and the right of organization, of assemblage, dismissal of the military supervisor and guarantees for the life of Ordoqui, secretary of the Cuban National Confederation of Labor.

Demonstrations were held in all parts of Havana. Students of all higher schools are out on a 48-hour strike. There will probably be a strike of Havana workers tomorrow. While Grau followers and the ABC Radicals are active in a united front, the Grau San Martin leadership is sabotaging all action for the prisoners.

Nazis Exile Worker To Finnish Fascists

Faces Long Jail Term; Only Protests Can Save Him

NEW YORK—A Finnish comrade, Niilo Wirtanen, has been arrested in Germany. Wirtanen took an active part in the Finnish civil war. After the Finnish revolution was suppressed in blood with the extensive assistance of German and Swedish White troops, he fled, together with many others, to the Soviet Union, where he has since resided, as he could not return to Finland on account of his revolutionary activities.

Some time ago, Wirtanen was traveling via Germany and on that account stopped in Berlin for a few days. There he was arrested by the police as a "suspicious" foreigner for using a false passport and for alleged carrying on political activity. After an "investigation" which lasted for months, during which Wirtanen was subjected to all the horrors of the fascist prison hell, he was convicted for the "crime" of having used a false passport.

Now, after Wirtanen had served his sentence in Germany, he is to be handed over directly to the Finnish fascist authorities. As he is hated by the Finnish bourgeoisie on account of his participation in the revolutionary struggle in Finland and in the socialist construction of the Soviet Union, he is menaced by a long prison sentence of at least 10 years in Finland.

A mighty protest movement must be developed against this incredible aggression of the German authorities, against the threatened surrender of Wirtanen to Finland. Niilo Wirtanen must not be handed over to the Finnish fascist police! The International Red Aid calls upon all its Sections, all organizations of the toilers, to take a stand against this shameless action. Through a mighty protest movement, demonstrations, meetings, through letters of protest, etc., Niilo Wirtanen must be rescued from the claws of German and Finnish fascism!

Hold 12 Outdoor Meets in Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Twelve "Free Thaelmann" outdoor meetings were held in the Crown Heights section, the heart of the Negro district, during the past week. Much literature on Thaelmann was sold, and money for protest resolutions was collected.

"ARE YOU BETTER OFF TODAY THAN YOU WERE LAST YEAR?
—*Franklin Roosevelt in his last radio address.* —*By Burk.*

Canadian Gov't Now Admits Attempt to Murder Tim Buck

(Special to the Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Canada, July 6—The Canadian government now admits that eleven shots had been fired into the cell of Tim Buck, secretary of the Illegal Communist Party of Canada, and one of the Kingston Seven, sentenced to long terms in Kingston Penitentiary for their working-class activities.

The Canadian Labor Defense League several months ago charged the authorities with attempting to murder Tim Buck. A. E. Smith, secretary of the League, was arrested, charged with libeling the authorities for telling of the shootings, but was acquitted as a result of mass protests throughout Canada and the United States.

Five thousand workers turned out at Union Station, this city, to welcome Sam Carr and Matthew Popovich, two of the Kingston Seven, released on sick leave, following a flood of resolutions and protest telegrams to the government demanding the release of the Seven. The police attacked the demonstration, beating many workers with whips and clubs and arrested five.

In spite of the attack, the workers, carrying red flags, marched to Queens Park where Carr spoke. Popovich was unable to attend because of serious illness as a result of torture in jail.

In his address to the workers, Carr openly declared himself a Communist, continuing his defiance of the government which has made membership in the Communist Party a criminal offense to be punished by long prison terms. He appealed to the Canadian workers to intensify the fight to free Ernst Thaelmann, the Scottsboro boys and the five working-class leaders still held in Kingston penitentiary.

Hitler Responsible For Thaelmann, U. S. Inquiry Says

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom of Thaelmann and all other anti-fascist fighters now in Hitler dungeons, and have sent copies to Arno Mowitz, local consul, and Hans Luther, Nazi ambassador in Washington.

The Furriers' local sent a delegation to the consul this afternoon, and when Mowitz would not see them in person left a resolution protesting Thaelmann's treatment at the hand of Nazi torturers.

* * *

Student Plenum Plans Campaign for Thaelmann

NEW YORK—Directives for action to help free Ernst Thaelmann, German proletarian leader, was offered to the Third National Plenum of the National Student League yesterday by Frank Myers, U. S. student deported from England because of revolutionary activity among the students and a member of the secretariat of the International Student Committee affiliated to the World Congress Against War and Fascism.

Myers urged a nation-wide campaign on the campuses of this country to free Thaelmann.

Concrete plans for widening the campaign among the students are being worked out by the delegates at the plenum.

Many Conferences To Pick Delegates For Anti-War Meet

Women's World Meet Against War Put Over to Aug. 4

NEW YORK.—The International Women's Congress Against War and Fascism which meets in Paris has been postponed from July 28, 29 and 30, 1934, to the three days beginning August 4. This will give all sections involved in the campaign for sending delegates to this historic congress an additional week to muster their forces and intensify their preparations.

Dates for the regional conference which will elect the delegates from the United States remain unchanged.

The Pittsburgh Women's Committee Against War and Fascism has already elected one delegate, Mrs. Belle Jackson, Negro miner's wife, president of a UMWA Ladies' Auxiliary in Fayette County, Pa. Mrs. Jackson was elected at the regional conference which met on June 24. Among the delegates at this conference were workers from one of the largest tin factories in Pittsburg, Westinghouse workers, miners wives from surrounding mining towns, YWCA representatives, liberals, pacifists, writers, etc.

The conference to elect the delegates from New York and Chicago will be held on Saturday, July 7. The Chicago confenrence will be held in Hull House and the New York conference at Irving Plaza, both at 2:30 P. M. In both cities intensive preparations are going on to make these conferences as large and representative as possible.

All organizations interested in sending delegates to the New York City conference can do so by obtaining credential calls from Rina Evans, 213 4th Ave., N. Y. C., or directly at the conference on Saturday.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

BRITISH PLAN SUPPLIES OF OIL FOR WAR

LONDON, July 6.—The meaning of recent government measures encouraging private development of huge plants for the production of gasoline by hydrogenation of coal was revealed today with the announcement that the Royal Air Forces would be fueled in future by artificial gasoline drawn from coal.

Large scale production of gasoline by this method is an accomplished fact. British imperialism having greedily seized scientific possibilities wherever they might contribute to military advancement.

* * *

FRENCH PUBLIC WORKS, WAR MEASURE

PARIS, July 6: The Chamber of Deputies today passed the so-called Public Works bill which was then accepted unanimously by the Senate.

The bill under the guise of a huge public works outlay to create employment, military roads, fortifications electrification of railroads and other preparations are openly planned.

Moreover, the 2,700,000,000 francs thus expended will not be raised by taxation but will be withdrawn from the social insurance fund.

* * *

BUDAPEST, July 6. — Former Public Welfare Secrtary Emerich Drehr was today sentenced to five years imprisonment for embezzling Public Welfare funds

On the
World Front
By HARRY GANNES

Rising Struggles
When Is It Sedition?
Bulgaria-Japan and Dope

RECENT weeks have shown an increased radicalization, a heightened militancy of the workers in many countries of the world. At the same time, the infuriated ruling class is beginning to exhibit its bloody fangs. In Chile, a general strike has been declared in support of a peasants' revolt. Gold and coal miners are already lining up with the peasants against the government troops.

A whole series of bitter strikes are on in Cuba, with a general political strike in Manzanillo demanding the release of 95 political prisoners who have passed their 225th hour on a hunger strike. Strikes are expected today in Havana.

* * *

IN HOLLAND, the unemployed militantly demonstrated at Amsterdam against the cut in their relief; and they were met in the style of Mayor LaGuardia and Governor Merriam of California. The police fired at the hungry workers, killing one and wounding dozens.

Brazilian dockers and seamen struck two days ago and tied up the British - owned Companhia Navacageo Lloyd Brasilier, and the Brazilian government-owned line.

The battle lines are being drawn tighter everywhere.

* * *

HAVING defeated the strike of 80,000 cotton mill workers in Bombay, British imperialism sought its revenge against the strike leaders. Comrade Ranadive, secretary of the heroic Kirni Kashgar (Red Flag) Union was arrested on the charge of a seditious speech delivered at Chowpaty, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. It is a fifty-fifty chance, under the deadly conditions of an Indian prison, whether he ever will come out alive, if he is forced to serve his sentence.

What was his crime? The representative of British "justice" in India, in rendering his judgment on our comrade declared: "In the beginning the accused had said that by holding this meeting the hungry workers, the starving workers, were declaring war against unemployment, against capitalism and against imperialism."

"Since," said the judge, the speech was addressed to "a hungry and ignorant crowd of unemployed workers" in the time of agitation and unrest, it was sedition.

If the same speech had been made, say to a group of well-fed Ramsay MacDonalds, Purcells and Hendersons, it would, of course, not be sedition.

* * *

THE Bulgarian fascist government makes a good deal of money from the manufacture of dope. It is not generally known that Bulgarian drug factories manufacture four times the world's legitimate requirements of the powerful drug, heroin. There are ten huge heroin factories in Sofia, and leading government officials own them. Russell Pacha, Egyptian delegate to the League of Nations' Opium Advisory Committee, declared that M. Karagyzoff, former chief of police of Sofia (torturer of Communists) operates one of the largest factories; and M. Pariapanoff, head chemist of the institute of Public Health, owned another.

Where does the drug go? Japan takes most of it, but it is not all used in Japan. Japanese imperialist culture-dispensers force it on the Korean, Formosan, and Manchurian masses. No Japanese agent goes into Mongolia, Chahar, Sinkiang, or any other province where the Japanese militarists are carrying on their intrigues, without his supplies of heroin. The tribal leaders, the princes and feudal lords are doped, and dream of war very much as the Japanese want them to dream.

* * *

THE Japanese imperialists ceaselessly plot for war against the Soviet Union, and while they transforma Manchukuo into an armed camp, they have a few more cards up their kimona sleeves. Recently a "liberation" congress was held in Kobe, under Japanese patronage. Turko-Tartar-Mohammedans from the Chinese border states near the Soviet Union, as well as deposed feudal princes from Soviet Turkestan were present.

With Japanese funds and arms, a central organization is to be set up to "direct all political, cultural, and religious activities" of all Tartars, Turks, Bashkirs, Uzbecks, Kirghizes, Sarts, etc. now living in exile throughout the East.

The main point of attack is the Chinese province of Sinkiang, which is inhabited mainly by Mohammedans, and borders the Soviet Union. While the British, too, are plotting to seize this territory, already having appointed a "Moslem King," Mr. Khalid Sheldrake, English pickle manufacturer, the Japanese have their pet emporer for Sinkiang, Mr. Abdul-Rashid-Hasret Ibrahim.

All of the provinces near the Mongolian People's Republic, near Soviet Turkestan, along the Manchurian border, is honeycombed with Japanese spies, provocateurs seeking to gain allies among the ambitious princes who prefer to be Pu Yi's (puppet emperors) under Japanese hegemony.

One of the most dangerous features of this business is that the Japanese have called another Turko-Tartar Congress for Autumn in Tokio, which shows how rapidly they are preparing all their forces for war against the U.S.S.R.

The Inside Story of Corruption of Nazi Regime Shows How The German Social[illegible] Leaders Aided Advent of Fascism

Pennsylvania tary of tive

(Continued from Page 7)

with all sections of the bourgeoisie, with or against Hitler. An example: "Strassor spoke of Hitler as if he were a half-sick, half-mad operatic soprano; of Goering and Goebbels he talked in quite a different tone. But the brotherly love of the Brown Shirts is a peculiar affair."

Strasser is finally dismissed, though he comes back into the fold when Hitler comes to power, only to find his head at his ankles. "Hitler has appointed as his successor Robert Ley (now head of the Labor Front), a great boozer before the Lord. Besides, he is in the particular confidence of the chemical manufacturers in the Rhineland. And stinks with the money of his employers."

The Nazis were not in the least particular what section of the bourgeoisie financed them, though they got the greatest sums from the Thyssens and Krupps, and never hesitated to accept hundreds of thousands of marks from the Jewish bankers.

"It was at the house of a Jewish Bank and Stock Exchange king (of all things), that of Baron Schroeder in Cologne, that the feast of reconciliation between Hitler and Papen took place. The lives of 'great spirits,' it seems, leave room for some queer aberrations."

At this dinner, Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, chairman of the board of directors of the Krupp munitions works, and of the Federation of German Industries, calls up to find out how the conciliation is going.

Supported by Soviet Enemies

THE general reveals, also, how the Nazis received international financial support from the most corrupt monopolist and the most vicious enemies of the Soviet Union in Great Britain and Sweden. Schleicher got mad about it and wanted to arrest Hitler. "Hitler must be arrested," records General von Seeckt, "his party dissolved and outlawed, the whole scandal of the Nazi's revenues brought to light, their connections with the armament industry abroad, with Deterdings, with Ivar Kreuger made public."

Which explains a lot about what is happening today. It explains the support of British imperialism to the Nazi's armament program; the connection of Vickers and Krupp; the supplying by the British Vickers concern of bombing planes to the Nazis, and it explains the purpose, Deterding, the most vicious single enemy of the Soviet Union in the world, who has been financing every counter-revolutionary force, has been feeding the Nazis with funds solely to speed the war against the Soviet Union. Should the Stavisky scandals in France ever reach the full light of day, they would undoubtedly show Hitler received funds from this putrid source just as he did from crook Kreuger.

The British financial support, which is only barely exposed in this book, also partly explains why the British bankers got special consideration on the moratorium.

Author Speaks As Militarist

"THE Berlin Dairies," is filled with details of the day to day horse-trading, corruption, intrigues of the German bourgeoisie, trying first one means, then another, leading to the fascist dictatorship, against the proletarian revolution.

The author does not attempt to give an analysis, or a rounded-out picture. He speaks only as a militarist in the service of German capitalism, agreeing with that small section of the ruling class which did not want the Nazis to come to power, feeling that they narrowed the avenues of maneuvering and brought the doom of German capitalism too dangerously near.

We could foresee, from his class position, that Fascism in Germany meant catastrophe, and the catastrophe meant the end of German capitalism.

His daily record of the servile support of the German Social Democratic leaders, fully exposed by the Communist Party of Germany at each stage of the betrayals of the Socialist bootlickers, is here confirmed from intimate connection with these scoundrels. So despicable were these betrayers of the workers in the eyes of their own masters, that they looked upon them as the most pliable lackeys, to be used without question, and to be thrown into the garbage can when their services were no longer required.

It's not a pretty story that is told, no more than are the present events that are unfolding for the whole world to see. Rotten, decaying capitalism congenitally degenerate to its marrow, can find no other means of preserving its bankrupt system than through the agency of the most depraved, perverse, gangsters and cutthroats, the most degraded human beings who slaughter their best friends and servitors.

For all this, the workers of Germany can thank the Socialist Party leaders, who even when Hitler was already in power, before the Reichstag fire remained true to their class collaboration policy to the last, refusing to join the united front call for a general strike which could have swept this scum from the face of the earth.

The C. I. On German Social Democracy

IN the light of present facts, how true and foresighted is the resolution of the Communist International on the rise of Fascism to power and its perspectives. We quote two sections from this resolution, passed April 1, 1933, more than a year ago:

"German social democracy, which had the support of the majority of the proletariat in the November revolution of 1918, split the working class, and instead of carrying the revolution forward to the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism, which was the duty of a proletarian party, it, in alliance with the bourgeoisie and the generals of the Kaiser, suppressed the uprising of the revolutionary masses and laid the basis for a profound split of the working class of Germany. Under the flag of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and the tactic of the 'lesser evil,' in alliance with the bourgeoisie and with the approval of the Second (Socialist) International, it continued the policy of severe repression of the revolutionary movement and the line of splitting the working class right up to the most recent date. It disbanded the Red Front Fighters' League, suppressed revolutionary workers' organizations, prohibited and fired into workers' demonstrations, broke economic and political strikes against the capitalist offensive and fascism, and supported the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie . . .

"Every day will show with greater clearness that Hitler is leading Germany to catastrophe.

"The present period of calm after the victory of fascism is temporary. The revolutionary upsurge in Germany will inevitably grow in spite of fascist terror. The resistance of the masses to fascism is bound to increase. The establishment of an open fascist dictatorship, by destroying all democratic illusions among the masses and liberating them from the influence of social-democracy, accelerates the rate of Germany's development towards proletarian revolution."

Should the General ever continue his diaries, he will be able to record, first, that the Red Army of China defeated his crack troops; and second, that the proletarian revolution in Germany shall have achieved the final victory.

Read About Your Union In the Trade Union Section Each Monday

Daily Worker
New York Trade Union Section

Union Members, Become Contributors to the Trade Union Section

VOL. XI, No. 163. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934 SECTION 2

Spread the Maritime Strike to the Atlantic Coast

Demand All Of BMT Cut Taken Back

Transport Union Calls Co. Union Agreement A Betrayal

B.M.T. company union representatives have recently concluded, against the will of the overwhelming majority of the employees, an agreement with the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. which provides for the return of two per cent of the 10 per cent cut put through in 1932.

Negotiations between the company and the company union representatives were carried on in the utmost secrecy for the past few weeks. When the representatives returned to the workers with the proposal of the company to give them back two per cent, they took the position of being against accepting it. At the same time they paved the way for the sell-out by refusing to call a meeting as demanded by the men in order to give them an opportunity to vote on the question.

The question of the workers and their demand for nothing less than the flat return of the 10 per cent cut is based upon the report of the Transit Commission published recently. According to this report the B. M. T. after paying all its obligations for the year of 1933 still shows a clear surplus of $4,737,-052.24, a sum equivalent to 48 per cent of its total payroll.

The Transport Workers Union, an independent union, issued the following statement in connection with the sell-out agreement signed by the company union representatives.

"It has again been proved that the transit workers can get back the 10 per cent cut, increased wages to meet the rising cost of living, only by organizing into a real workers' union. The B. M. T. employees won't accept the sell-out agreement signed by the company union representatives, which is an insult to their intelligence and a new blow to their sinking living standards. By joining in masses the ranks of the Transport Workers Union they do challenge the right of the transit trust to drive down their living standards when the stockholders are pocketing millions in profits and there is still a surplus of five million dollars for the year of 1933."

Help the "Daily's" Drive!

Members of Trade Unions Ought to Become Active Builders of Daily Worker

By ANDREW OVERGAARD
Secretary, Trade Union Unity Council

THE Daily Worker campaign to double its circulation and secure 20,000 new readers in two months should receive the full and wholehearted support of the members of all unions of the Trade Union Unity Council. All leading organs of the unions (executive boards, trade boards, shop locals), should make all plans to have every new as well as old member become both readers and builders of the only working class daily paper in the English language.

In all strikes led by our unions, in all strikes led by independent unions, as well as strikes led by the American Federation of Labor, the capitalist press spreads its daily poison in order to demoralize and confuse the workers.

The Daily Worker in all strikes not only supports the demands of the workers and exposes the tricks of the employers, but stiffens the morale of the workers, mobilises support, helps to organize mass picket lines. The "Daily" exposes all compulsory arbitration schemes, the injunction judges and the police as well as the N.R.A. and company union schemes.

The Daily Worker in its editorials and special articles gives concrete answers to all problems in strikes and other struggles only in the interest of the working class.

The special weekly New York Trade Union Supplement is of great assistance to all our unions, but with increasing struggles and development of the revolutionary trade union movement (T.U.U.L. unions, independent unions, A. F. of L. oppositions) there is enough news to bring forth a daily Trade Union Supplement.

However, the first step is circulation. It is necessary to bring the

(Continued on Page 3)

Sweatshops Continue Under N.R.A., Investigator Proves

That sweatshops continue despite N. R. A. codes is shown in evidence submitted by Grace Hutchins of the Labor Research Association in a letter to Nathan Straus, Jr., state director of the National Emergency Council under N. R. A. Mr. Straus has called on Grace Hutchins to give him the facts in specific cases bearing out the statements made in her recent book, "Women Who Work," that sweatshops for women survive under N. R. A. codes.

"Not only have sweatshop conditions continued under N. R. A., but the recovery act itself tends to reduce wages to the lowest possible minimum," declares Hutchins, in citing typical cases in this state. "Investigation of a large number of shops in different industries reveals that the minimum wage established by the code becomes in effect the maximum. Wage provisions of the codes are almost universally applied in such a way that the lowest rates set forth are the highest rates paid."

Wages under N. R. A. codes are stabilized at the low levels of $10.50, as in the President's Blanket code just revived, or at $12 or $13 for a full-time week, she points out, but there is no guarantee that the worker will have a full week's work. Violations of the code regulations, moreover, are now so common that workers do not even earn the low wage stipulated.

Where gains for labor have been made under the N. R. A. it was only by striking or by threats of striking that these gains were made.

Marine Union Calls For National Strike In Marine Industry

General Marine Strike Will Set All Workers On East Coast in Motion Against Companies

The wave of strikes taking place in the marine industry is the answer of the marine workers to the ship-owners' low wages and rotten conditions. The west coast strike has made history in the marine industry.

This splendid display of solidarity of longshoremen and seamen fighting together under a united program and leadership has shown the necessity of the unity of all marine workers on a national scale for national action.

The beginning of struggles in the marine industry took place first on individual ships around small demands during the period of the last two years. These struggles grew until a solid revolt took place on the west coast. The longshoremen came out over the heads of their fake leaders, who had previously refused to carry out the wishes of the rank and file. This started the ball rolling. The seamen were called upon to come out in support and responded 100 per cent.

Ship Supported Strike

Attempts were made to spread the strike to the east coast. One ship's crew, the crew of the S. S. Texan, came out in support of the west coast strike and for their own demands for three watches and 1929 wage scale. Since this strike this company has installed three watches on all their ships and increased wages.

Talk Strike

Seamen on the east coast ships began to talk in terms of strike. The shipowners were worried. Fearing that similar action would take place on the east coast, the shipowners began to grant a few concessions. Oil companies raised wages to the former level. Another company raised wages, and rightly so, because nearly all the crews on their ships were members of the Marine Workers Industrial Union.

These wage increases are not accidents but are the results of organized action of the marine workers on the west coast.

Concerning Roosevelt Committee

A committee was inaugurated by President Roosevelt consisting of a sky pilot, a shyster lawyer and McGrady, the notorious labor hater, to act as arbitrators in the strike.

The International Seamen's Union officials lovingly embraced this committee and declared that they

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Shoe and Leather Workers Hold 1st Youth Conference

Elect Official Body of 21 Delegates to Map Work

By N. NAMIROWSKY

The first Youth Conference in the history of the United Shoe and Leather Workers Union was held June 7, at union headquarters, 22 E. 15th St., for the purpose of organizing the young workers in the various shops into youth committees.

An official body of 21 delegates were elected whose purpose is to participate in all activities pertaining to youth in the trade, discuss these activities, and if they are practicable, bring them to the attention of the union officials. This body of the union, namely, the Trade, Executive and Grievance Boards, also includes the Unemployment Council.

There seems to be a lack of understanding among the younger workers in regards to organizational work in trade unions. Perhaps they do not know the proper method to build up specific demands, such as an increase in pay and better sanitary conditions, as was won by the youths in the Brass Bros. & Feinroth shop a few months ago. It would therefore be our duty to form

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Police, Using Guns and Tear Gas, Attack Strik ing Dock Workers in San Francisco

Beat Relief Worker Refusing To Take Another Wage Cut

Cop Aids Supervisor Against Militant Union Chief

NEW YORK.—Because he refused to be fired from his relief job for not accepting a pay cut, Nick Sawchuk, militant president of the Independent House Wreckers Union, was brutally struck on the head Monday by his supervisor, James Markley, at the project, 11th Ave. and 37th St.

After being on Home Relief for three years, Sawchuk was given a job as a housewrecker a month ago. He worked alternate weeks, and his pay for this very dangerous work averaged $14 a week.

This Monday Supervisor Markley told Sawchuk that his pay was to be cut. Sawchuk answered that he would not submit to having his already low wages slashed, and that the other workers on the job would fight against a cut. Markley thereupon removed the worker from his wrecking job, and made him do other difficult work, such as loading bricks on trucks.

The supervisor, bullying and threatening, tried to force Sawchuk to lift extra heavy loads of bricks. The latter refused, explaining that he could only lift three bricks at once, as they were very heavy and the truck was very high. Markley threatened to discharge Sawchuk. The worker retorted that he was on work relief, and Markley could not fire him.

Thereupon, taking advantage of the fact that Sawchuk was lifting a load of bricks and could not defend himself, Markley brutally struck him, and told him he was discharged.

The worker went to the nearby French Hospital, where his badly bruised head was X-rayed and treated. When he came out of the hospital, the union leader signed a complaint against Markley. Accompanied by a policeman, he went back to the job and served the supervisor with a summons. After Markley took the subpoena, he took the policeman to one side and spoke to him for some time. When the officer returned Sawchuk told him he wanted to get the names of other workers who had seen him struck. Instead of going with the worker, this officer, whose shield number is 7281, refused to allow Sawchuk to talk to the witnesses, and chased him from the project.

A delegate, Cassidy, from Local 95 of the A. F. of L., came down to the job to investigate the case, but left immediately when he learned that the worker was a member of an independent union.

United Front Union Picnic To Be Held Sunday At Astoria

Sports, Theatricals, and Well-Known Speakers, Many Events

On July 15, trade unionists of New York, irrespective of union affiliation, have been called upon to gather at the mass solidarity picnic at North Beach Picnic Park, Astoria, L. I. A very interesting program of sports and entertainment has been arranged by the committee in charge. This will include the Workers' Laboratory Theatre, and all sorts of sport games in which the terms from the various unions will engage in socialist competition.

Fred Biedenkapp, Louis Hyman, Ben Gold, and Andrew Overgaard will speak.

All trade unions that have not as yet secured their tickets should do so at once. Trade unionists and sympathisers are urged to keep the date open and not to arrange any other affair. Let us make this picnic a real mass demonstration and a united front of labor. Admission 25c. Get your tickets at your union.

Conditions Under Which Messengers Work Led to Formation of T. M. U.

By PHILIP RANDOLPH

Last week I wrote of the importance of the telegraph industry, and the labor organizations now in it. This article will describe the conditions under which the New York City messengers work, and which led to the formation of the Telegraph Messengers Union.

* * *

The Western Union Company carries approximately three-fourths of the domestic telegraph business in the United States, and last year made a profit of $4,364,882. The Postal Telegraph Corporation, controlling the remainder of the business, is a subsidiary of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., which made a profit of $694,-126 in 1933, in contrast with a loss of $3,934,960 the preceding year.

These companies made enormous profits by forcing their lower-salaried employees to shoulder the burden of an economy program by back-breaking speed ups and wage cuts. But, in the face of published financial reports, they answer the demands of the underpaid and overworked telegraph workers for the return of the wage slashes and an improvement in conditions with the statement that they cannot meet them because of their uncertainty concerning this year's profits.

As a result of the company's desire for more and more profits, the conditions of the telegraph messengers, always the most exploited, became increasingly worse. These young boys, one-fourth of them under sixteen, had to work harder in order to make at least the miserable sum of $8 a week.

Work to Support Families

Most of these young boys are working to help support their families, who have suffered severely from unemployment and the rising cost of living. Their work, because of the constant speed-ups and the accidents resulting from the former, is very hazardous, not only to their present physical condition, but to their future health. Statistics prove that nine out of every hundred messengers throughout the country suffer injuries every year sufficiently severe to keep them from work.

Because the pay schedules for the delivery of telegrams are so low, these boys are forced to deliver messages with the utmost speed so that they may return to the telegraph office for another message. This has caused many boys to suffer from pulmonary diseases and heart trouble. Because of the continual strain on their legs, some of them suffer considerably with swollen ankles, flat feet, and other foot and leg ailments.

In the boys' haste to deliver messages they are frequently struck by automobiles and street cars while crossing busy thoroughfares. The number of messengers injured by automobiles has mounted considerably.

Paid on Piece Basis

Messengers are paid on a piece basis according to zone schedules. The zone furthest away from the telegraph office receives the highest scale and the closer the zone to the office, the lower the rating. If a particular office becomes busy and the boys have an opportunity to make a trifle more because there are more messages, the company immediately lowers the zone schedules and the rate of pay per message is reduced correspondingly. In this way the companies keep the wages of the messengers very low.

The conditions in the various telegraph offices are very bad. The boys must come to work in their street clothes and put on their uniforms in the wardrobe. In many cases the office where the boy works is situated quite a distance from the wardrobe, but the messenger is not paid for the time which he spends travelling between them.

In order to save money, many messengers bring their lunches with them and are forced to eat them in the wardrobe, since there are no accomodations in the office for eating. This makes it necessary for them to walk to the wardrobe, and back to the office, all in the 45 minutes they are allowed for lunch.

One of the worst conditions with which the messengers have to contend is the burden of "idle time." The boys must sit in the offices and wait for their turn to deliver a message. Many times, when business slackens, the messages come in very slowly, and the boys are forced to wait for hours without making a cent. Although they are wearing their uniforms, and are therefore supposedly working, they do not receive even a minimum wage. If business happens to be slow for a week, the messengers' salary for that week is drastically lessened. When it is considered that the boys barely average $8 even at best, what the problem of "idle time" means to them can well be imagined.

Messengers work on the average between 46 and 48 hours a week. During busy periods they must work overtime regardless of their wishes. During holidays, boys are sent out to solicit holiday greetings, for which time they are not paid. They are used to canvass and solicit these greetings in order to secure business for the company. This disagreeable task is forced on them with the threat of being put on the "reserve" list or being transferred, if they fail to obtain the messages.

The Western Union messengers must buy brown, high-top shoes which can be used on the job only. These shoes are not practical for other wear. If a messenger works but a short while, he has on his hands a pair of shoes which he paid for out of his own meager earnings, and for which he has no further use. Boys who use bicycles must buy them out of their own wages and pay for their upkeep themselves. No provision is made by the companies for the protection of these bicycles, and many are stolen. In case of accident the messenger is not compensated for the damaged bicycle, but must replace it himself. In most cases compensation for injuries is inadequate to cover hospital and medical expenses.

Very Few Get Vacations

Messengers are not entitled to vacations with pay unless they are over 21 years of age. Since the majority of the messengers are under that age, very few of them receive any vacation. This lack of any rest is not conducive to the health of young boys who work the year round in all kinds of weather.

These are some of the conditions under which thousands of messengers throughout the country work. When the boys rebel against their exploitation, they are intimidated and threatened with firing. When they begin to organize for better conditions, they are transferred to other offices.

Despite this sort of intimidation, the messengers, disgusted with their conditions, have formed their own organization, and their militancy has already gained certain concessions for them from the companies. The Telegraph Messengers Union is constantly growing, and is rallying the messengers in the fight against the terrible conditions. At present messengers are picketing two Western Union offices, one at 1440 Broadway, the other at 37th St. and Eigth Ave., and are demanding a minimum wage of $15 for a 40 hour week, the recognition of the union, and the reinstatement of all messengers fired for organizational activities.

* * *

The next article will describe the fight of the messengers to organize their own rank and file-controlled organization, their delegations to the code hearings in Washington, and the strike situation in which they participated.

Tells How Owners of Summer Camps Exploit the Workers

By a Worker Correspondent

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—I tried to get a job in a camp in the country, by answering an advertisement in the Morning American. Before I got the job, the boss, Mr. Federman, questioned me a lot; he asked me if I was an agitator, Communist or I. W. W. He said he had trouble with his men last year, but didn't say why.

Mr. Federman has his office at 59th St. and Broadway. He owns Camp Navajo and Camp Bryn Mawr, the former a boys' camp and the latter a girls' camp.

The boss, Federman, makes a contract which says I was to receive $30 a month with good meals and laundry, clean bedding, and I was supposed to work in the laundry, but when I got there it was a different story. He broke the contract, didn't keep any of his promises. Mr. Federman's son wanted me to use a blood stained blanket to cover myself with. I made a kick against these conditions, so he asked me if I was an agitator, and called me a trouble maker, and said I wanted to break things up. He finally gave me a clean blanket, and I thought everything would be O. K. That same evening, last Friday, they served the men with some chopped meat and spaghetti. The meat tasted bad, so I only ate the spaghetti. They served us with oleomargarine, which had a terrible smell, so I went to bed hungry. The cots were crowded in very close together, there were no decent places to wash yourself. The toilets and sinks were filthy; all the men were dissatisfied, but they seemed to be afraid to act.

Saturday morning we had to get up at 5:45 a. m. They served us breakfast: oatmeal which was starting to get black, and they gave us some eggs, which tasted terrible, and they only allowed us on the average of two slices of bread and oleomargarine. We had to work on an empty stomach in the hot sun from 12 to 14 hours. At lunch time we were served a plate of goulash which stank. They serve you slop and expect you to stand for it. Then if you kick they call you an agitator or a troublemaker, when you fight for your rights.

Five of us got together and decided on a plan of action, and they made me the spokesman. We tried to organize the men. The five of us struck. It was a spontaneous affair; we tried to get the rest out, but we didn't succeed. I heard some of these people, a German element, were picked up from the Bowery. They have no fight in them, they are the lumpen proletariat, and they crawl on their bellies and are satisfied to live on slop.

Hamilton Federman, who is the boss's son, planted a stool-pigeon alongside of me, and this stool pigeon said he was not satisfied with the food, so this rat says we have to burn up the cottages and shoot the boss, cut the telephone wires and destroy the cars, so I said I didn't agree with him, and it won't get you anywhere. I know the Communists don't believe in individualistic terrorism, so I had nothing more to do with this fellow. When we kicked about the food the boss's son fires us, and tells us to get off the grounds of the camp.

We called in a state trooper who, by the way, was sympathetic to the workers, because he told us that the food that was served the state troopers was bad, so they kicked and then they got better food. The state troopers get $50 per month in wages.

The boss Federman paid me a dollar for two days work, the other fellows received two and five dollars in proportion to the days they worked. The state trooper escorted us out to the highway, some of the fellows didn't have enough money to get back to New York. I had just enough money to get back. I write this to tell other workers to keep away from this place. Camp Navajo is in Honesdale, Pa.

Local AFL Unions Reply To Jobless Insurance Group

Aim To Assist Unions Financially and in Struggles

Credentials from local unions are already coming in to the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief from local unions which have elected delegates to the conference on the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, which the Committee has called for Saturday, July 28, 1 p.m., at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Pl. and 15th St., New York City.

Bollermakers Local 24, Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, Jewelry Workers Union, Local 1, and Paper Plate and Bag Makers Union, have elected their delegates. Many other locals have discussed the Workers' Bill and the sending of delegates and are to communicate with the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief as to their decision.

The conference call was addressed to A. F. of L. locals, members and shops of New York and vicinity. Prior to the conference on July 28, a conference of A. F. of L. locals in Westchester County will be held. From this conference a delegation will be sent to the New York conference.

Railroad lodges are also being covered for the July 28 conference. The members of the railroad lodges are much interested in the Workers Bill and good support can be expected when representatives appear for the purpose of securing delegates.

Conference calls have also been sent to a number of local unions in Jersey City, Union City, Bayonne and Paterson, N. J., at the invitation of rank and file members of the A. F. of L.

The committee arranging the conference has called particular attention to the minority groups in A. F. of L. locals in New York to send delegations from shops to the July 28 gathering. The basis of representation is one delegate from three to five workers and two delegates from six or more workers in a shop group. The groups need not be formally organized. If they get together for the purpose of sending a delegate to the July 28 conference alone, they will be recognized as regular delegates.

The conference will discuss the question of pushing the fight for the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill, for relief of the unemployed in the A. F. of L., for dues exemption for the unemployed and other matters of interest to the membership of the A. F. of L.

The aim of the conference, in addition to the above, as stated in the conference call, is to present all resolutions adopted before the 54th convention of the American Federation of Labor, which is to be held in San Francisco in the fall.

All A. F. of L. locals are urged to elect delegates to this conference whether or not they have received calls. All A. F. of L. members are urged to get in touch with the Committee at 1 Union Sq., Room 716, New York City, if they wish further information.

Browder to Speak On Strike Wave At Irving Plaza Hall on Friday

The significance of the Toledo strike, what happened in the Minneapolis truckmen's strike, the situation in the steel industry, the longshoremen's strike on the west coast—all these important questions will be discussed by Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party at Irving Plaza, Friday, July 13, at 7:30 p. m.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Trade Union Unity Council of Greater New York.

BATHROBE WORKERS MEET

A membership meeting of the Bathrobe Workers Industrial Union will be held tonight at Irving Plaza Hall.

Don't Miss the Trade Union Picnic at Astoria, Next Sunday

Trade Union Directory

MARINE WORKERS INDUSTRIAL UNION
Wednesday—Regular Business meeting. Note: — Formerly an educational meeting was held every other Wednesday, but the present situation demands weekly business meetings.
Thursday—Open air meeting at evening.
Friday, 8 p.m.—Waterfront Unemployment Council Business meeting.
Sunday—Port Organizational Committee of Union meets at 12 p.m.; 3 p. m. Sunday, Open Forum.

* * *

MEETINGS OF UNITED SHOE AND LEATHER WORKERS UNION
Shoe Trade Board meets every Wednesday at 8 p.m.
Shoe Grievance and Membership Committee meets every Monday at 8 p.m.
Slipper Grievance Membership Committee meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.
Stitchdown Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
Shoe Repair Trade Board meets every Monday at 6 p.m.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 8 p.m.
Joint Council meets every second Friday of the month at 7 p.m.
All meetings are held at the headquarters of the union, 22 W. 15th St.

* * *

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA
Local Union 261, every Friday, at 210 E. 104th St., N.Y.C.
Local Union 499, every Wednesday, at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
Local Union 848, every Monday at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.
Local Union 892, every Monday, at 216 E. 59th St., N.Y.C.
Local Union 905, every Friday, at Hunts Point Palace, Bronx, N.Y.C.
Local Union 1011, every Friday, at 109 E. 116th St., N.Y.C.
Painters Rank and File Protective Association meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month at Labor Temple, 84th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 7.
In the above locals there are organized groups of the Painters' Rank and File Protective Association.
in your neighborhood
Brownsville—Meets every Wednesday at 527 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Bronx—Meets every Wednesday at 1532 Boston Road, Bronx, N.Y.
SHOE REPAIRERS MEET
Every first and third Monday, 9 p.m., at Union Hall, 22 W. 15th St.
Brooklyn Section Meets—Every Wednesday (after work) at 1370 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.
Bronx Section Meets—Every Monday (after work) at 1532 Boston Road.
Tell all Shoe Repair Workers in your neighborhood to join and attend Union Meetings.

* * *

ATTENTION WORKERS ORGANIZATIONS
NEW YORK.—The Left Wing Group of Local 22 will hold a Summer Ball and Concert at Casa de Amore in Coney Island, August 18. Organizations are asked not to arrange affairs on that date.
On Sunday, July 8, the Group will serve a seven-course dinner at the Brighton Beach Center, from 12 noon until 8 p.m. Adm. 45c.

* * *

TAXI DRIVERS UNION OF GREATER NEW YORK
Headquarters, 40 W. 45th St.; Shop Chairmen meet Monday; Active members meet Wednesday; Shop Chairmen's Executive Committee meets Friday. All meetings will be held in the evening at the headquarters of the union.
JOIN THE SHOE WORKERS' CENTER in your neighborhood.

Shoe, Leather Workers Hold First Youth Meet

(Continued from Page 1)

an educational course consisting of 15 to 25 young workers, who will learn the proper methods to get an improvement of the conditions of young workers in the shops. This body of youths will be a nucleus to help spread the propaganda to make our union stronger in all its branches. The only way that the union could aid the young workers is through an organized manner.

As we all know that the union is publishing a monthly magazine entitled the "Shoe and Leather Worker," wherein are discussed various problems arising in the shoe industry. It is proposed to have an entire page devoted to problems confronting the youth, in future copies. Young workers are urged to write articles for this publication.

We must not forget the eventful day of August 1, when our agreement with the bosses expire. It is necessary to be prepared for any tactics that the bosses might have; and it is therefore our plan to make specific demands now, in order that we may retaliate for anything the bosses may have in store for us.

It is of utmost importance to keep the spirit of organization alive. That is by means of sports activities. We wish to know the sport which seems to interest the youth most. Let us get together and organize groups in our shops in such a sport as baseball. Help form a baseball league. Games will be arranged to play teams in our union and other trade unions.

The Daily Worker gives you full news about the struggle for unemployment insurance. Buy the Daily Worker at the newsstands. Three cents a copy.

Picketing N.R.A. Washington Headquarters

These pickets are parading in front of the N.R.A. headquarters in Washington to protest the firing of a worker who was active in organizing N.R.A. workers.

N. Y. Hatters' Strike Enters Sixth Week; Needs Support

By HARRY BROWN

For six weeks the hatters have been striking against the intolerable conditions prevailing in their shops and for higher wages. The rank and file group has been instrumental in bringing about this strike and is leading it to a large extent. In spite of the promises of the bosses to bring the average wages up to $8 a day, we were only receiving $5 or $6. To assure a decent living wage this year the bill of price conference composed of representatives from all shops decided, in addition to several minor items, on a basic demand for 75 cents increase, which the membership approved unanimously.

Since the first day of the strike the workers are coming down on the picket line and in spite of the injunction granted to the Omaha we have succeeded to some extent to cripple this shop.

It is significant also to note that throughout the entire strike we have received no assistance whatever. Not having earned enough before the strike, after three weeks, we approached our national officials, Michael Greene and Martin Lawlor, for strike benefits, in spite of the maneuvers of the local officials, who told us that the national office is in no position to give strike benefits to the membership. But the workers, knowing that for years they have been paying two per cent in dues, refused to listen and insisted on getting strike relief. These national officials instead of giving us relief gave us a sob story of "a poor treasury" and offered arbitration. The workers would not listen to Michael Greene, knowing very well how he sold out the strike of the Danbury Hatters and insisted that either Michael Greene help the strike financially or not at all.

Asks Labor Council

Not having succeeded in getting financial assistance from the national office, we approached the Central Trades and Labor Council. But all this august body could do was to offer a motion endorsing our strike. They even refused us a credential to approach local unions under the pretense that another is already in the field. Incidentally, it is interesting to know that Jimmy Quinn, the secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, is a hatter and represents our local in that body.

In spite of the unsuccessful attempts to get any relief for six weeks, the spirit amongst the strikers is excellent. Knowing the sentiment amongst the strikers, the bosses were forced to call us to a conference.

At the first conference, the bosses refused to consider our Bill but instead promised arbitration and vaguely spoke about improving working conditions. The answer of the workers to this insult of the bosses was: "Nothing else than a substantial offer on our Bill will meet with our approval." The executive board refused to approve of this, and the bosses immediately before the membership meeting, without the knowledge of the executive board, called up the officials and promised an additional five cents.

Even 20 cents, when proposed by the officials at Thursday's membership meeting, in spite of the favorable talks by our officials and some of the executive members, upon the suggestion of the rank and file was rejected.

Also the trimmers of local seven, whom the bosses would not offer anything, were offered an increase of five cents, which was also rejected by them.

The membership in both locals decided to stay out for higher increases because they know that the bosses are now pressed for time and will have to resume working or else go out of business.

The conference of all labor organizations and trade unions in the city called by local eight in support of our strike for July 5th has already elected a committee to collect funds to relieve the striking hatters. With some financial assistance coming out of this conference, and its further activities, we hope to bring the strike to a successful end in the near future.

Village B'rd Endorses Workers' Jobless Insurance Bill

By a Worker Correspondent

WOODRIDGE, N. Y.—The Village Board of Woodridge endorsed the Workers Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill after A. Mallisog, Communist member of the board had introduced and fought on the floor for the bill. A resolution was adopted demanding that the Congressman from the district support the bill and vote for it in Congress when it is again introduced next term.

The action of the Village Board is also largely a result of the mass struggle of the unemployed hotel workers here last summer in the fight for relief.

Members of Trade Unions Should Be Active Builders of "Daily Worker"

(Continued from Page 1)

"Daily" into every shop and factory and every local. The condition in some of our affiliated unions, where the Daily Worker is hardly mentioned officially, must be eliminated and now, with this drive, we urge the unemployed members while out of a job to become "Red Builders," selling the paper before all factories where the particular union is concentrating to build up organization. The "Daily" in this way is the best union organizer, which will teach the unorganized workers the first steps in trade union organization and develop their class consciousness.

Forward to a powerful Daily Worker! Let us help secure 75,000 new readers for the fighting workers' paper, which will be a mighty blow against company unions, against injunctions and police terror, for the right to picket, for increase in wages and improvement of conditions.

A mass circulation of the Daily Worker will be the greatest weapon to mobilize the workers not only to struggle for improvements in the daily conditions, but to prepare for smashing a system which is responsible for starvation and misery of the workers, and for working class rule in America.

Marine Union Calls for Nat'l Seamen Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

were ready to settle the strike. But a little thing stopped them. This was the fact that the seamen were behind their elected committees and not the I.S.U. officials. Old crackpot Andy P. Fureseth boiled with rage when his ancient sell-out gag of 1921 didn't work. The workers have learned many lessons since the 1921 sell-out, and have welded themselves together into a united front that the fakers were unable to break.

Brother J. P. Ryan was driven from the west coast when he tried to drive the longshoremen back to work. Things got too hot for Ryan.

The Ryan and Fureseth underlings on the east coast are carrying on the sell-out traditions of the I.L.A. and I.S.U. They are deliberately sabotaging the west coast strike by refusing to call upon the I.S.U. members to take action and refusing to support any actions against scab ships.

The "seafarers council," composed of I.S.U. officials, issued a bulletin a yard long, containing one line about the west coast strike which stated, "The marine workers are striking on the west coast, here's hoping they win." The last line sounds like a toast in a barroom. Yes, they hope they will win alright, meaning the shipowners and the right of the I.S.U. to collect dues.

The I.S.U. by carrying on a scab policy here have even made some of their own delegates disgusted and ready to throw up the sponge. I.S.U. delegates have been chased off ships by the crews.

The I.L.A. officials have the docks infested wit two-bit gansters who keep the men at work by threats and by spreading lies about the west coast strike.

Despite the terror, slanders and intimidation of the labor fakers and police, the Marine Workers Industrial Union is on the job every day organizing the seamen and longshoremen, preparing them for struggle.

A general strike call has been issued by the M. W. I. U. in answer to the murder program of the shipowners and government on the west coast.

The Marine Workers Industrial Union has led several actions in support of the West Coast, and the sentiment of strike is expressed aboard every ship. On the docks the longshoremen grab eagerly leaflets that are distributed daily.

The very air is charged with strike senitment on the waterfront, but it will require more than just the M. W. I. U. to start the ball rolling. It will require support from workers in all industries.

A general marine strike at present in the port of New York will be the lever that will set the entire east coast ports into motion and will have a tremendous effect upon workers in all industries.

The M. W. I. U. says "Forward to a National Strike in the Marine Transport Industry."

With the Trade Union Papers

By EDWIN ROLFE

THREE already established trade union papers are in for review this week. They are the **Food Worker**, published by the Food Workers' Industrial Union; the **Weekly Needle Worker**, published by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and the **Printers' Voice**, whose issue of June 30, Vol. I, No. 6, issued by the Paterson striking printers' Typographical Union No. 195, is the first to be reviewed in this column.

A fourth paper appears with its initial issue: the **Voice of the Nurse and Hospital Worker**. This, in the words of the paper's masthead, is "published monthly by the Nurses' and Hospital Workers' League, an economic organization of all workers in the hospital and other health services devoted to their protection and improvement of their economic standing."

The current issue of **Voice** features the campaign for the eight-hour day for hospital workers, and devotes most of its small first page to an article pointing out the broken promises to the hospital workers (as well as to all other workers whom his demagogic campaign fooled into voting for him) of Mayor LaGuardia. It calls on all nurses and hospital workers to attend a protest meeting on the issue of the eight-hour day on Thursday, July 12, at 8:30 p.m., at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., near First St.

Editorials announce the purpose of the **Voice**, present the League's program and discusses the position of "The Unskilled Hospital Worker." A full page of "Voices from the Hospitals" carries the correspondence of a Mt. Sinai nurse, who discusses conditions in Bellevue, Jewish Hospital and Riverside Hospital. It is significant and notable that this first issue prints a large story on page 1, which takes up the struggle against war, and calls on nurses to protest against war preparations. This is the sort of article which transforms a paper from a sheet of interest only to a specific trade or profession into one which all workers can read with profit. And I am sure that as the paper grows and more of these articles dealing with world-wide political issues appear, the position of the **Voice** as the organ and leader and educator of the hospital workers of New York City will assume a hundredfold greater value.

The **Weekly Needle Worker** and the **Food Worker** have received frequent reviews in the Daily Worker and are no doubt more familiar to our readers. The current issue of the **Weekly Needle Worker**, appearing shortly after Grace Hutchins' documented revelation of sweatshop conditions in the industry under the N. R. A., takes on special importance. It speaks of the preparations for the fur strike on a national front; of the necessity of workers' unity in the knitgoods trade to meet the concerted drive of the bosses; of the national front of struggle welded by the recent national fur concerence.

The **Food Worker** writes up the sell-out of the New York meat packers by the American Federation of Labor officialdom; the efforts of the National Biscuit Workers to build a rank and file union; the re-election of Sam Kramberg, militant food workers' leader, as secretary of the cafeteria workers' local of the F. W. I. U. It publishes a big story on the strike at Nathan's in Coney Island, in which Patsy Augustine was viciously beaten and tortured by LaGuardia's police, as well as other important stories.

These are but samples of the complete contents of both the **Weekly Needle Worker** and the **Food Worker**, which indicate, I think, the scope and interest of the complete contents. Space does not now permit a fuller discussion. And for the same reason, the review of **Printers' Voice** must be postponed until next week.

RUGBY CLUB CHALLENGES

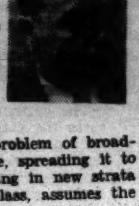
The Rugby Youth Club, having defeated the Shelton Looms, Inc., 8-5, thus making its record four victories in succession, now believes it is invincible and issues a challenge to workers' and students' baseball teams. These organizations should get in touch with the Athletic Director, Rugby Youth Club, 84 E. 52nd St., Brooklyn.

FOOTNOTES

By HARRY RAYMOND

TO RALLY reserve forces to support the great maritime strike on the West Coast—this is one of the most immediate and important problems confronting the trade unions throughout the country and especially in the Greater New York area.

The strike of the longshoremen, seamen, masters, mates and pilots is being harassed on all sides. Police, troops, chambers of commerce, associations of capitalists, misleaders within the rank of organized labor and the Roosevelt Longshoremen's Board are all united with one purpose in mind—to break the strike.



Therefore the problem of broadening the struggle, spreading it to other ports, drawing in new strata of the working class, assumes the utmost importance.

The strike of the marine transport workers must not for a moment be isolated from the other industries. The success of the strike, the most important strike in America at the present time, depends not only upon the activities of the working class on the west coast, but also upon the action of organized labor east of the Cascade Mountains.

The joint marine strike committee is pressing hard for a general strike along the entire west coast. Efforts of the committee are directed chiefly to drawing into the struggle workers from the public service—street-car, electrical workers, workers in the gas plants and transport workers.

In the fight to broaden the strike to a general walkout, the strike committee is confronted not only with troops, machine guns and gas, but also with the vilest and most corrupt trade union burocracy in the world—leaders of the San Francisco Labor Council, leaders of the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union.

This labor burocracy is bent on carrying out the policy of the rich shipowners. They are attempting to head off the general strike. This same burocracy is attempting to smash the strike by urging against its spread to the east coast ports.

But the spreading of the strike to the ports of the east coast, especially to New York, means added strength to the strikers.

A general marine strike is now the order of the day.

A walkout on the east coast for increased wages, shorter hours and in protest against the terror raging in the west coast ports will strengthen the great Pacific Coast strike like a steel rod.

Marine workers on the east coast should organize their committees at once, draw up demands and STRIKE.

Workers in all industries should give their utmost support to the heroic working class fighters on the Pacific.

Local unions should collect funds and send them at once to the Marine Workers Industrial Union, 65 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

Send telegrams of protest to Governor Merriam of California and Mayor Rossi of San Francisco against the use of troops and police against the the striking marine workers.

Come out today at noon to the mass demonstration at pier 61, 21st and West Streets, when the S. S. Virginia docks with blood-stained cargo from the west coast.

Demand that no scab cargo be unloaded in the port of New York.

Longshoremen and seamen of the port of New York, strike in support of your brothers in the west!

* * *

ACCORDING to the regular monthly survey of the Pen and Hammer, there were 47 strikes in Greater New York during the month of April.

The majority of these strikes, 28, were led by the Trade Unity League. The American Federation of Labor led 13 and 6 were led by independent unions.

There were 2,085 workers involved in 34 of these strikes. A. F. of L. members to the extent of 1,088 participated in 9 strikes, 538 members of the T. U. U. L. were involved in 23 strikes, and 459 independent union members were involved in two strikes.

The outcome was reported in 33 situations as follows: one was lost, 24 wholly or partially successful strikes were led by the T. U. U. L., 6 by the A. F. of L. and 3 by independent unions.

* * *

THE Marine Workers Industrial Union reports that the majority of the crew of the S. S. Leviathan, America's largest ship, have declared that they will support the program of the union. Over two hundred members of the crew have applied for membership to the union.

Got 15 Cents An Hour Delivering Bottles of Soda

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Just a line to let you know how the Myer Bottling Works drives their workers.

About five weeks ago I put in from Friday 9:42 a. m. to 8.10 p. m. and Saturday from 6 a. m. to Saturday night 11:30 p. m. delivering with another chauffeur cases of soda which weigh about 50 pounds or more per case. We sold about 150 cases that day, and when I came in I only got $4.50 for the 30 or more hours that I worked.

I should get at least $6 for those two days as they promised me $3 per day.

I took the money and never came back, but anyway let other workers know who they are. These people are on Mangin Street near Delancey Street.

Jury Reprimanded By B'klyn Judge for Freeing Negro Boy

By a Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK.—Last week I was selected for jury duty before Judge Fitzgerald in Brooklyn.

It was a frame-up case of grand larceny against a Negro boy charged with stealing an old car worth $85.

A Negro reformist lawyer put up a poor defense for the boy.

While in the jury room I tried to convince the other jurymen of this, when one of them said to me, "You must get your radical stuff out of the Nation." I replied—"I read the Common Sense magazine." Can you imagine my surprise when his answer to this was, "You ought to read the Daily Worker." (We formed a fraction).

We brought in a verdict of not guilty.The judge reprimanded us for spoiling the plot and dismissed the jury for the rest of the week as being unfit to sit in a capitalist court.

Knitgoods Workers to Hold Trial of A.F.L. Leaders Here Today

In the Jewish "Day" of June 25 or 26 there appeared a statement made by William Schaeffer, organizer of the Knitgoods Local 155, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, in which he challenges the Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union to prove the accusations made against him of scabbing.

The actions of William Schaeffer are well known to the knitters in the trade.

The union is therefore arranging an open trial for today at 6:30 p. m., at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, where all the knitgoods workers will be invited and where Mr. Schaeffer as well as Goldberg, manager of Local 155, and Steinman, manager of the U. T. W. local, will have an opportunity to come before the workers and repudiate the statements made against them.

The Knitgoods Workers Industrial Union, has sufficient material and witnesses to prove that the accusations made are correct.

LABOR'S WHO'S WHO — By Rico

Furniture Worker Answers Head of Jersey City Police

By MAX PERLOW

Commissioner Wolfe pretends to be a friend of labor and says that "the police in Jersey City are not and never were hostile to union labor."

This is an unqualified falsehood, since it is common knowledge that no union is allowed to strike or to picket in Jersey City. Can the Commissioner explain what has happened to the butcher's strike, or can he explain what has happened to the barber's strike? Can he explain why an organizer for the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union was driven out of town by the police, and why the workers were forced to elect a new organizer whom they did not want?

The only way that workers can improve their living conditions is by exercising their rights to strike and picket. These rights have been illegally taken away in Jersey City. Whenever an employer wants to get away from paying a living wage and union conditions he moves to Jersey City.

The Commissioner is trying to bring in the issue of a recognized union. The issue is clear. Have the workers the right to organize into any union that they choose or not? And, if the furniture workers are organized into the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union must they have the official seal and approval of the Commissioner to be recognized? This sounds like Hitler's fascism.

Mr. Wolfe is worried about our not being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Does Mr. Wolfe know that out of the 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 workers in the United States only 4,000,000 are organized into the American Federation of Labor and that there are many independent unions and T. U. U. L. unions in existence and that the rest of the workers are not organized at all? The Commissioner is trying to say that he is not against lawful picketing. Can he tell us whether there was any act of violence in all the cases where our pickets were sentenced to jail? Does he know the edict of Mr. Hansen, the assistant corporation counsel, that if pickets are attracting a crowd, the police will not disperse the crowd but, on the contrary, will arrest the pickets. Will Mr. Wolfe point out to us how anybody can picket peacefully without being arrested?

Mr. Wolfe is trying to explain that our union is against the A. F. of L. He even quotes me as saying that the A. F. of L. is corrupt. This attempt to bring friction between the A. F. of L. workers and us will not be successful. As far as corruption is concerned I want to ask Mr. Wolfe whether he knows anything about the Brandles, Jennings, Cherbourgs, Bulletses and many others about whom Mayor Hague boasted of his drive against racketeering unions. Weren't they leaders of the A. F. of L.? Then again, when I was asked by Hansen, the district attorney, whether we are against the A. F. of L. my answer was no, as far as the workers are concerned. I explained that we are against the corrupt policies of A. F. of L. leaders. I also explained in answer to the question of the district attorney that corruption does not mean that "all the leaders are thieves" and the record will show that I said, "corruption also means when the workers are misled by wrong policies."

I stated in explaining the differences between the policies of our union and the A. F. of L. the following: "The A. F. of L. believes in craft unionism and we are for the form of industrial unionism. We believe that only through uniting the workers in one industry, irrespective of crafts, into one industrial union, can we win better conditions." Then I further explained "we believe in a class struggle policy as against the class collaboration policy of the A. F. of L." We believe that only through strikes and struggle can the workers win higher wages and shorter hours. As to the point why we only have 10,000 members while there are 300,000 furniture workers in the United States, I explained that "these workers are not organized and the A. F. of L. never attempted to organize them. It was the Furniture Workers' Industrial Union who came on the field and as a beginning organized 10,000 workers and improved their conditions." Then the judge stopped me. He did not want to listen any more to these explanations. The only thing that I wanted to add was that we are for unity with the workers of the A. F. of L. and when the workers will be united no McGoverns, no Hansens and no Hagues will be able to take away the elementary rights of the workers.

The Commissioner's statement is a further step toward fascism. Mayor Hague will not allow picketing, no matter who you are nor to whom you belong. Commissioner Wood accuses us of trying "to stop the workers of this city from earning wages to support their families." In answer to this charge I would like to point out that Mr. Miller, for instance, employs very few Jersey City men. He employs New York labor and he himself lives in Brooklyn. The men whom he employs are paid at starvation wages, since they are without union protection. The police protect him in his trick methods to cut wages, employ workers for long hours, speed them up without giving them any right to organize and bargain collectively. The Jersey City men that Mr. Miller employs are those he can get for $10 or $12 a week.

Zimmerman Is Condemned by Dressmakers

Workers Demand Strike Action Against His Reorganizations

At the last section meetings of Local 22, of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, held on Thursday, June 28, the dressmakers voiced their disgust with the Zimmerman administration for its deliberate failure to inform the membership about the vicious clause in the agreement giving the bosses the right to reorganize their shops, a right which the bosses are using as a whip against the workers in order to put over their wage-cutting schemes. Already five inside shops have thrown out their workers, and 31 others gave in applications asking for permission to reorganize their shops.

The Zimmerman administration not only failed to mobilize the dressmakers to fight against this evil, but deliberately failed to inform the members about the existence of such a clause.

It is a long time since the so-called progressive administration has been faced with so much sharp criticism as was the case at the last section meetings. The participants in the discussion were not only left wingers, but also rank and filers who rarely attend meetings and who had, up to the past section meetings, supported Mr. Zimmerman and his clique.

The meeting was particularly stormy at Ambassador Hall, where Mr. Zimmerman himself was present. One after another, workers threw to his face facts about wage-cuts that were carried through with the consent of the union. A motion demanding the removal of Hochman as manager of the Dress Joint Board for his class collaboration policy and cynical attitude to workers that would surely have been carried by a majority vote would not be entertained by the chairman, a henchman of Mr. Zimmerman.

Seeing the mass of workers enraged against them, the so-called "Progressive" clique attempted to terrorize the workers by depriving them of their legitimate rights. In almost every section, the leading comrades of the Opposition Group were threatened with being called to the Grievance Board if they persisted in embarrassing the administration. In Ambassador Hall Comrade Stamper was thus threatened by the chairman, Nathan Margolis. The same thing happened in Brownsville, where Ben Gerjoy was threatened by Nelson, and Downtown and Williamsburg, where Comrades Sol Lipnack and Leo Kramer, respectively were threatened by henchmen of the administration. In Boro Park, the chairman, Hollander, broke up the meeting, refusing to entertain a motion that business agents should not be appointed, but should be those who came in second in the recent local elections. In Harlem, the chairman, Murry Gross, a Socialist, attacked the white workers (Left Wingers) for coming to the Harlem meeting where only Negroes should come. His statement that only Negroes should be allowed in to the Harlem meetings, proved his endorsement of the Jim Crow policy.

In the Brownsville section a motion was adopted condemning the delegation of Local 22 to the recent I.L.G.W.U. convention for working hand in hand with the reactionary leadership and for its failure to represent the interests of the membership. At the Downtown meeting a motion was adopted by a vote of 74-48 that the union call a strike in every shop where the boss attempts to carry through a reorganization. At this same meeting another motion was accepted condemning the "Fish Investigation Committee," a committee recently appointed by the Dress Joint Board supposedly to investigate the activities of the Left Wing Group, but actually an excuse for carrying through the expulsion of militant members of the union.

It is clear from these section meetings that the dressmakers are ready to follow and support the militant program of the Left Wing, which is the only roup fighting for their rights in the International. The dressmakers will have to follow up these meetings by mobilizing in their respective shops so as not to permit any wage cuts.